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James Denton Hancock

NATIONAL YEAR BOOK

1904

National Society

OF THE

Sons of the American Revolution

CONTAINING LIST OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS, GENERAL MANAGERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR 1904; OFFICERS 1889 TO 1903; CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS; OFFICERS OF STATE SOCIETIES AND LOCAL CHAPTERS, AND PROCEEDINGS OF ST. LOUIS CONGRESS, JUNE 15 AND 16, 1904.

Compiled by

A. HOWARD CLARK

Secretary General and Registrar General

PRINTED BY
THE VAIL LINOTYPE COMPOSING CO.
CLEVELAND

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Office of the Secretary.

CONSTITUTION
of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CONSTITUTION. **1401666**

Article I.

The name of this Society shall be "The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution." (Organized April 30, 1889.)

* * * * * * * *

[Here follow, in full, Articles II-X of the Constitution.]

* * * * * * * *

The undersigned, the President and Secretary of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Articles of Association under which said corporation is organized.

Attest.

LUCIUS P. DEMING, President.
JAMES C. CRESAP, Lt. U. S. N., Secretary.

Received and filed Jan. 18, 1890.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
Office of the Secretary, } ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

STATE SEAL

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of said State, at Hartford, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1904.

CHAS. G. R. VINAL, Secretary.

JAMES DENTON HANCOCK,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1897-1903; ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL AT PITTSBURG CONGRESS, MAY 1, 1901; ELECTED PRESIDENT GENERAL AT ST. LOUIS CONGRESS JUNE 16, 1904.

James Denton Hancock was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, June 9, 1837. The name of his father was James, and that of his mother Mary Perkins Hancock, daughter of David Perkins; his great-grandfather, John Perkins, born in Connecticut, and one of the forty-six original settlers of Wyoming Valley, Pa., then claimed by Connecticut, enlisted in Captain Simon Spalding's Company January 1, 1777, and was killed by Indians July 6, 1778.

His primary education was obtained in the common schools and the Academy at Wilkes Barre and afterward in the Wyoming Seminary, where he prepared for college. From the last-named institution he went to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in 1859. From there he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at first occupying the position of Tutor and afterward of Professor of Mathematics in the Western University of Pennsylvania. While he was teaching he also studied law under the instruction of William Bakewell. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practiced his profession in Pittsburg until January, 1865, when he removed to Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided and, until the last few years, has engaged in the active practice of his profession.

In 1877 he was appointed Solicitor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. In 1878 he also became Solicitor for the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company, holding these positions until 1888, when he was appointed General Solicitor of the Western New York and Pensylvania Railroad Company. During this period he was adopted by the Seneca Nation of Indians under the name of "Nya Gua Hai," or "Grizzly Bear," and during this period also served thirteen years as a Trustee, and part of the time as President, of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania.

In 1892 he was nominated for Representative in Congress for the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania; in 1894 he was nominated for Congressman-at-Large in the State, and in 1896 was nominated by the Democratic party as Elector-at-Large, but subsequently declined on account of dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform, and became a Delegate to the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner.

In June, 1872, he delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Kenyon College, of which society he was a member. In June, 1900, he delivered the Alumni Address at the same institution, and in June, 1901, Kenyon College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He has written many essays upon historical and economic subjects, for one of which he received the silver medal of the Cobden Club, England.

He is an honorary member of the Cobden Club, a life member of both the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association and of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, a member of the New York Reform Club, and a member of the American Economic Association.

NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Elected at St. Louis Congress, June 16, 1904.

President General.

James Denton Hancock.....Franklin, Pa.

Vice Presidents General.

George H. Shields.....616 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.
John Paul Earnest.....323 John Marshall Place, Wash., D. C.
Col. A. D. Cutler.....134 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Edward Payson Cone.....100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Charles Kingsbury Miller.....544 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Secretary General and Registrar General.

A. Howard Clark.....Smithsonian Institution, Wash., D. C.

Treasurer General.

Isaac W. Birdseye.....Bridgeport, Conn.

Historian General.

George Williams Bates.....32 and 33 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Chaplain General.

Rev. Julius W. Atwood.....Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The General Officers and the Presidents of the State Societies, ex officio.

PRESIDENTS OF STATE SOCIETIES, JULY, 1904.

Gen. J. W. Whiting, Mobile, Alabama.
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(Vacancy) Arkansas.
Col. A. D. Cutler, 134 Market St., San Francisco, California.
Clarkson N. Guyer, 204 Jackson Building, Denver, Colorado.
Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich, Connecticut.
Thomas F. Bayard, Wilmington, Delaware.
John Paul Earnest, 323 John Marshall Place, Washington, D. C.
Judge John C. Avery, Pensacola, Florida.
Gen Horace Porter, United States Embassy, Paris, France.
F. J. Lowrey, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Charles Kingsbury Miller, 544 N. State St., Chicago, Illinois.
William E. English, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Henry Brown Hawley, Des Moines, Iowa.
John M. Meade, Topeka, Kansas.
John C. Lewis, 558 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Kentucky.
Peter F. Pescud, 818 Gravier St., New Orleans, Louisiana.
Albert R. Savage, Auburn, Maine.
James D. Iglehart, M. D., 211 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland.
Charles E. Adams, M. D., Lowell, Massachusetts.
Thomas Pitts, Detroit, Michigan.
William B. Dean, St. Paul, Minnesota.
George H. Shields, Rialto Building, St. Louis, Missouri.
Charles T. Perry, Helena, Montana.
J. W. Battin, New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Concord, New Hampshire.
John Whitehead, Morristown, New Jersey.
Walter Seth Logan, 27 William Street, New York, New York.
Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio.
George H. Williams, Portland, Oregon.
William L. Jones, 316 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Arthur Wellington Dennis, 165 Peace St., Providence, Rhode Island.
Capt. Theodore G. Carter, Deadwood, South Dakota.
J. A. Cartwright, Nashville, Tennessee.

Col. L. J. Polk, Galveston, Texas.
Warren C. Bogue, 35 East First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vermont.
Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, 313 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Virginia.
Erastus Brainerd, The P. I. Building, Seattle, Washington.
J. Franklin Pierce, Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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William W. J. Warren, 206 West 86th St., New York.
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Col. Robert W. Guthrie, 434 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Gen. Francis H. Appleton, 70 State St., Boston, Mass.
Trueman G. Avery, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Paul Earnest, 323 John Marshall Place, Washington, D. C.

Past Presidents General.

Lucius P. Deming, of Connecticut.

Elected at the Congress held in New York City, April 30, 1889.

Dr. William Seward Webb, of Vermont.

Elected at the Congress held in Louisville, April 30, 1890, and re-elected at the Congress held in Hartford, April 30, 1891.

General Horace Porter, LL. D., of New York.

Elected at the Congress held is New York, April 30, 1892, and re-elected at the Congresses held in Chicago, June 16, 1893; in Washington, April 30, 1894; in Boston, May 1, 1895, and in Richmond, April 30, 1896.

Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett, of Massachusetts.

Elected at the Congress held in Cleveland, April 30, 1897, and re-elected at the Congress held in Morristown, April 30, 1898. Died in office December 21, 1898.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey.

Succeeded to the office upon the death of Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett, in 1898, and elected at the Congress held in Detroit, May 2, 1899.

Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.

Elected at the Congress held in New York City, April 30 and May 1, 1900.

Hon. Walter Seth Logan, of New York.

Elected at the Congress held in Pittsburg, Pa., April 30 and May 1, 1901.

Hon. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland.

Elected at the Congress held in Washington, D. C., April 30 and May 1, 1902.

Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut.

Elected at the Congress held in New Haven, Conn., April 30 and May 1, 1903.

Past Presidents General by Resolution of Congress.

COL. A. S. HUBBARD, Past President California Society.

Made Past President General by unanimous vote of the Congress held in Louisville, April 30, 1890.

GEN. ALBERT M. WINN, Past President California Society.

Made Past President General by vote of the Congress held in New York City, April 30, 1892.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

National Committee on National Parks.

Edward Hagaman Hall, *Chairman*, Tribune Bldg., New York, N. Y.
Charles B. Tiernan, *Secretary*, 20 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
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Joseph M. Hill, Ft. Smith, Arkansas.
George W. Spencer, 514 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Gov. George R. Carter, Honolulu, Hawaii.
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David Thomas Merrick, Merrick, La.
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Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, 3401 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
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Dr. Dowling Benjamin, Camden, N. J.
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Gen. Charles F. Beebe, Portland, Ore.
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E. W. Martin, Deadwood, S. D.
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Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Edward M. Bartlett, New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.
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Hoyt Sherman, Salt Lake City, Utah.
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Alfred D. Bernard, Baltimore, Md.

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Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
Geo. C. Perkins, San Francisco, Cal.
William Mitchell Bunker, San Francisco, Cal.
Prof. Geo. L. Cannon, Jr., E. Denver High School, Denver, Colo.
Frank M. Keezer, Denver, Colo.
Nehemiah D. Sperry, New Haven, Conn.
Charles G. Stone, Hartford, Conn.
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Col. John Wainwright, Wilmington, Del.
S. M. Cross, Pensacola, Fla.
C. A. Choate, Pensacola, Fla.
Austin F. Denny, Indianapolis, Ind.
Gustavus V. Menzies, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Albert Judson Fisher, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Col. John Conant Long, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Crockett Mitchell, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Harwood O. Whitney, Keokuk, Iowa.
George D. Hale, Topeka, Kan.
G. F. Kimball, North Topeka, Kan.
Arthur M. Rutledge, Louisville, Ky.

Wallace Hughes, Louisville, Ky.
Henry Warmoth Robinson, New Orleans, La.
Arthur Huntington Dicks, New Orleans, La.
Francis L. Littlefield, Portland, Me.
George A. Pearre, Cumberland, Md.
Samuel C. Rowland, Port Deposit, Md.
Edward K. Sanderson, Lynn, Mass.
Herbert W. Kimball, 28 State St., Boston, Mass.
Alfred Russell, Newberry Building, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Greusel, care Detroit *Journal*, Detroit, Mich.
Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.
Harland P. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.
George H. Shields, 616 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Edwin Harrison, 3747 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
J. C. Auld, Helena, Mont.
E. C. Russell, Helena, Mont.
Edward M. Bartlett, New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.
Clement Chase, Omaha, Neb.
Henry M. Baker, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Howard F. Hill, Concord, N. H.
Gen. James F. Rusling, Trenton, N. J.
Gabriel W. Thorne, Newark, N. J.
Hiram R. Steele, 32 Liberty St., New York City.
Charles B. Provost, 58 West 129th St., New York City.
Tod B. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio.
L. B. Wing, Newark, Ohio.
Stephen A. Lowell, Pendleton, Ore.
Dr. W. E. Carll, Oregon City, Ore.
Col. Chambers McKibben, Du Quesne Club, Pittsburg, Pa.
Col. John P. Penney, 316 North Ave., West Allegheny, Pa.
George Corlis Nightingale, 54 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.
George F. Weston, 225 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.
E. W. Martin, Deadwood, S. D.
Dr. William W. Torrence, Deadwood, S. D.
J. P. Williams, Nashville, Tenn.
Gen. G. P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.
William F. Beers, Galveston, Tex.
Robert G. West, Austin, Tex.
Col. John Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hoyt Sherman, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Col. Frank L. Greene, St. Albans, Vt.
Col. Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor, Vt.
William Macfarlane Jones, Richmond, Va.
Samuel H. Pulliam, Richmond, Va.
Augustus V. Bell, Seattle, Wash.
John L. Wilson, Spokane, Wash.
G. P. Stickney, Milwaukee, Wis.
George H. Noyes, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Educational Committee.

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Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Boston, Mass.
Edward Payson Cone, 100 Broadway, New York.
Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich.

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Senator Redfield Proctor, Washington, D. C.
William Hamilton Bayly, U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Zebina Moses, 711 H St., Washington, D. C.
A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL OFFICERS FROM 1889 TO 1903.

General Officers Elected at New York, April 30, 1889.

President General.....Lucius P. Deming
Vice-President General for Alabama.....Major G. B. West
Vice-President General for Arkansas.....Col. S. W. Williams
Vice-President General for California.....Col. A. S. Hubbard
Vice-President General for Connecticut.....Maj. J. C. Kinney
Vice-President General for Delaware.....A. J. Woodman
Vice-President General for Illinois.....Bishop C. E. Cheney
Vice-President General for Indiana.....William E. English
Vice-President General for Kentucky.....Simon B. Buckner
Vice-President General for Maine.....C. H. Denison
Vice-President General for Maryland.....Rev. John G. Morris, D. D.
Vice-President General for Massachusetts.....Edwin S. Barrett
Vice-President General for Michigan.....Wm. H. Brearley
Vice-President General for Minnesota.....John B. Sanborn
Vice-President General for Missouri.....D. R. Francis
Vice-President General for New Hampshire.....H. K. Slayton
Vice-President General for New Jersey.....Robt. S. Green
Vice-President General for New York.....Wm. H. Arnoux
Vice-President General for Ohio.....Rutherford B. Hayes
Vice-President General for Rhode Island.....E. B. Andrews
Vice-President General for South Carolina.....Wade Hampton
Vice-President General for Tennessee.....Dr. D. C. Kelly
Vice-President General for Vermont.....W. P. Dillingham
Vice-President General for Virginia.....Fitzhugh Lee
Vice-President General for West Virginia.....John J. Jacob
Vice-President General for Wisconsin.....Wm. D. Hoard
Vice-President General for District of Columbia..Admiral D. D. Porter
Vice-President General for France.....Edmond de Lafayette
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Assistant Secretary General.....Chas. J. King
Assistant Secretary General.....Wilson J. Gill
Assistant Secretary General.....Wm. F. Cregar
Treasurer General.....James Otis
Registrar General.....L. L. Tarbell
Chaplain General.....Rev. Timothy Dwight

GENERAL OFFICERS ELECTED AT LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 30, 1890.

President General.....DR. WM. SEWARD WEBB
Honorary Vice-President General....ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N.
Honorary Vice-President General.....JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON
Honorary Vice-President General.....EDWIN S. BARRETT
Vice-President General.....LUCIUS P. DEMING
Vice-President General.....GOV. SIMON B. BUCKNER
Vice-President General.....WM. H. ARNOUX
Vice-President General.....JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY
Vice-President General.....DR. G. BROWN GOODE
Secretary General.....LIEUT. JAMES C. CRESAP, U. S. N.
Treasurer General.....JAMES OTIS
Registrar General.....LUTHER L. TARBELL
Historian General.....WM. FRANCIS CREGAR
Surgeon General.....WM. THORNTON PARKER, M. D.
Chaplain General.....RT. REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY, D. D.

GENERAL OFFICERS ELECTED AT HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL 30, 1891.

President General.....DR. WM. SEWARD WEBB
Active Vice-President General.....GEN. HORACE PORTER
Active Vice-President General.....JONATHAN TRUMBULL
Active Vice-President General.....GEN. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON
Active Vice-President General.....JUDGE ALBERT EDGERTON
Active Vice-President General.....COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE
Honorary Vice-President General.....REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN, U. S. N.
Honorary Vice-President General.....LUTHER L. TARBELL
Honorary Vice-President General.....WM. WIRT HENRY
Secretary General.....LIEUT. JAMES C. CRESAP, U. S. N.
Treasurer General.....JAMES OTIS
Registrar General.....DR. G. BROWN GOODE
Historian General.....HENRY HALL
Surgeon General.....DR. CHAS. E. BRIGGS
Chaplain General.....RT. REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY, D. D.

GENERAL OFFICERS ELECTED AT NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30, 1892.

President General.....GEN. HORACE PORTER
Vice-President General.....JONATHAN TRUMBULL
Vice-President General.....GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....HENRY M. SHEPARD
Vice-President General.....GEN. T. S. PECK
Vice-President General.....PAUL REVERE
Honorary Vice-President General.....CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
Honorary Vice-President General.....THOS. F. BAYARD
Honorary Vice-President General.....GEN. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON
Secretary General.....A. HOWARD CLARK
Treasurer General.....CHARLES WALDO HASKINS
Registrar General.....DR. G. BROWN GOODE
Historian General.....HENRY HALL

Surgeon General.....Dr. Aurelius Bowen
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1893.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Chauncey M. Depew
Vice-President General.....Henry M. Shepard
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Henry C. Robinson
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Washington, D. C., April 30, 1894.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Col. Wm. Ridgely Griffith
Vice-President General.....Edwin S. Barrett
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Boston, Mass., May 1, 1895.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Edwin Shepard Barrett
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....Cushman K. Davis
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Richmond, Va., April 30, 1896.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Edwin S. Barrett
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....Col. Wm. Ridgely Griffith

Vice-President General.....Wm. Wirt Henry
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Cleveland, Ohio, April 30, 1897.

President General.....Edwin Shepard Barrett
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....James M. Richardson
Vice-President General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Morristown, N. J., April 30, 1898.

President General.....Edwin Shepard Barrett
Vice-President General.....Franklin Murphy
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....James M. Richardson
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Secretary General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Edwd. M. Gallaudet, LL. D.
Chaplain General.....Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1899.

President General.....Franklin Murphy
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....Thos. W. Palmer
Vice-President General.....Jonathan Trumbull
Vice-President General.....James H. Anderson
Secretary General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Treasurer General.....Chas. Waldo Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Edwd. M. Gallaudet, LL. D.
Chaplain General.....Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.

General Officers Elected at New York City, May 1, 1900.

President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.

Vice-President General.....James H. Gilbert
Vice-President General.....Gen. Francis H. Appleton
Vice-President General.....Gen. Edwin S. Greeley
Vice-President General.....Howard DeHaven Ross
Secretary General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Treasurer General.....Cornelius Amory Pugsley
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Gen. Theodore S. Peck
Chaplain General.....Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1901.

President General.....Walter Seth Logan
Vice-President General.....James Denton Hancock
Vice-President General.....Thomas Pitts
Vice-President General.....Horace Davis
Vice-President General.....John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....George A. Pearre
Secretary General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Treasurer General.....Cornelius Amory Pugsley
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....George Williams Bates
Chaplain General.....Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1902.

President General.....Edwin Warfield
Vice-President General.....Cornelius A. Pugsley
Vice-President General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Vice-President General.....Noble D. Larner
Vice-President General.....Howard DeHaven Ross
Vice-President General.....Col. Albert J. Logan
Secretary General.....Charles Waldo Haskins
Treasurer General.....Nathan Warren
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....George Williams Bates
Chaplain General.....Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.

General Officers Elected at New Haven, Conn., May 1, 1903.

President General.....Gen. Edwin S. Greeley
Vice-President General.....Major Ira H. Evans
Vice-President General.....Dr. John W. Bayne
Vice-President General.....Daniel M. Lord
Vice-President General.....John J. Hubbell
Vice-President General.....Arthur W. Dennis
Secretary General.....Edward Payson Cone
Treasurer General.....Nathan Warren
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....George Williams Bates
Chaplain General.....Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

(As amended by Washington Congress, May 1, 1902.)

ARTICLE I.—Name.

The name of this Society shall be "The Sons of the American Revolution."

ARTICLE II.—Objects.

The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war and of the Revolutionary period; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

Section 1. Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered actual service in, the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial

or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

SECTION 2. Applications for membership shall be made to any State Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who shall examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is not eligible, he shall return the application for correction. And in case of such return the State Society shall, on failure to satisfy the Registrar General of the eligibility of such applicant, drop his name from membership.

SECTION 3. The official designation of the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution shall be "Compatriots."

ARTICLE IV.—NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. The National Society shall embrace all the members of the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution now existing or which may hereafter be established under this Constitution.

SECTION 2. Whenever in any State or Territory in which a State Society does not exist, or in which a State Society has become inactive or failed for two years to pay its annual dues to the National Society, fifteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in this Society may associate themselves as a State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and organize in accordance with this Constitution, they may be admitted by the General Board of Managers to the National Society as "The ——— Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," and shall thereafter have exclusive local jurisdiction in the State or Territory or in the District in which they are organized, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but this provision shall not be construed so as to exclude the admission of members living in other States.

SECTION 3. Each State Society shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of those proposed for membership, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and shall regulate all matters pertaining to its own affairs. It shall have authority to establish local chapters within its own jurisdiction and to endow the chapters with such power as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Constitution. It shall have authority, after due notice and impartial trial, to expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman, shall render himself unworthy to remain a member of the Society.

SECTION 4. Each State Society shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth by name the additions, trans-

fers and deaths, and any other changes in the membership and progress of the State Society during the preceding year, and make such suggestions as it shall deem proper for the promotion of the objects of the whole Order.

SECTION 5. Whenever a member in good standing in his Society changes his residence from the jurisdiction of the State Society of which he is a member to that of another, he shall be entitled, if he so elects, to a certificate of honorable dismission from his own State Society, in order that he may be transferred to the State Society to whose jurisdiction he has changed his residence; provided, that his membership shall continue in the former until he shall have been elected a member of the latter. Each State Society shall, however, retain full control of the admission of members by transfer.

SECTION 6. Whenever the word "State" occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

SECTION 7. A Society may be formed in any foreign country by fifteen or more persons who are eligible to membership under this Constitution, which shall bear the same relation to the National organization as the State Society, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President General, five Vice-Presidents General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General, and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

SECTION 2. The General Officers, together with the Presidents of the State Societies ex officio, shall constitute the General Board of Managers of the National Society, which Board shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-Laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of the General Officers, to provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia, and to transact the general business of the National Society during the intervals between the sessions of the Congress. Meetings of the General Board may be held, after not less than ten days' notice, at the call of the President General, or, in case of his absence or inability, at the call of the Senior Vice-President General, certified by the Secretary General. Meetings shall be called at the request of seven members. At such meetings seven shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3. An Executive Committee of seven, of whom the President General shall be chairman, may be elected by the Board of Managers, which committee shall, in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as may be delegated to it by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI.—DUES.

Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, twenty-five cents for each

tive member thereof, unless intermitted by the National Congress, provided that the National Board of Management may increase said dues at any time, not to exceed fifty cents in all, by a two-thirds vote, when the necessities of the National Society so demand. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the Congress of the National Society.

ARTICLE VII.—Meetings and Elections.

Section 1. The Annual Congress of the National Society for the election of the General Officers and for the transaction of business shall be held on the 30th day of April or on the first day of May in every year. The time, hour and place of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Congress may be called by the President General, and shall be called by him when directed so to do by the Board of Managers, or whenever requested in writing so to do by at least five State Societies, on giving thirty days' notice, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the business to be transacted.

Section 3. The following shall be members of all such annual or special meetings of the Congress, and shall be entitled to vote therein:

(1) All the officers and the ex-Presidents General of the National Society.

(2) The President and Senior Vice-President of each State Society.

(3) One delegate at large from each State Society.

(4) One delegate from every fifty members of the Society within a State and for a fraction of twenty-five or over.

Section 4. State Societies shall be represented at meetings of the National Society only by members of their own State Society, or by members of other State Societies who may be designated by the regularly appointed delegates from such State Society who may be present at any meeting of the National Society; and the delegates representing any State Society, as provided herein, shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such State Society is entitled, each delegate or representative present being authorized to cast his proportionate vote, or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.—Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, or by a prior Congress, or by the Executive Committee of the National Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the President of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ARTICLE I.—Election of Officers.

All nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be by ballot. A majority shall elect. The nominations may be acted upon directly, or may be referred to a committee to examine and report.

ARTICLE II.—Officers.

The duties of the General Officers shall be such as usually appertain to their offices, and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter imposed. They shall report at the annual meeting, and at such other times as they may be required to do so by the General Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III.—President General.

Section 1. The President General, in addition to his general duties, shall be ex officio chairman of the General Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee, and a member of every other committee.

Section 2. At each Annual Meeting he shall appoint the following Standing Committees:

Committee on Auditing,
" Correspondence,
" Credentials,
" Finance,
" Organization,
" Unfinished Business.

The duties of the above committees shall be such as usually pertain to committees of like character, and such as may be defined by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE IV.—Vice-Presidents General.

Section 1. In the absence of the President General, the Senior Vice-President General present shall preside at the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. In the prolonged absence or inability to act of the President General, the executive authority shall be vested in the Vice-President General first in order of precedence.

ARTICLE V.—Secretary General.

The Secretary General, in addition to his general duties, shall have charge of the seal, give due notice of all meetings of the National Society or General Board of Managers, of which he shall be ex officio a member. He shall give due notice to all general officers and State Societies of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties. He shall distribute all pamphlets, circulars, rosettes and supplies, as directed by the General Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI.—Treasurer General.

Section 1. The Treasurer General shall collect and receive the funds and securities of the National Society. He shall deposit the same to the credit of the "Sons of the American Revolution," and shall draw them thence for the use of the National Society, as directed by it or by the General Board of Managers, upon the order of the President General, countersigned by the Secretary General. His accounts shall be audited by a committee to be appointed at the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. He shall, if so required by the General Board of Managers or the Executive Committee, give bonds for the safe custody and application of the funds.

ARTICLE VII.—Registrar General.

The Registrar General shall keep a Register of the names and dates of the election, resignation or death of all members of the several State Societies, and shall have the care and custody of all duplicate applications for membership. He shall issue, upon the requisition of the Secretary or Registrar of the several State Societies, certificates of membership and insignia to every member entitled thereto, through such Secretary or Registrar.

ARTICLE VIII.—Historian General.

The Historian General shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collections of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same, and shall place the same in a fireproof repository for preservation.

ARTICLE IX.—Chaplain General.

The Chaplain General shall be a regularly ordained minister, and shall open and close all general meetings of the National Society with the services usual and proper on such occasions.

ARTICLE X.—State Societies.

Every State Society shall—

(1) Notify the Secretary General of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.

(2) Pay to the Treasurer General on the first day of March, or within sixty days thereafter, the sum of twenty-five cents for each active member thereof.

(3) Transmit to the Registrar General duplicate applications of all accepted members, and notify him of the resignation or death of all members thereof.

ARTICLE XI.—General Board of Managers.

Section 1. The General Board of Managers shall prepare and carry out plans for promoting the objects and growth of the Society; shall generally superintend its interests, and shall execute such other duties as shall be committed to it at any meeting of the National Society. It shall have charge of the printing of the Diploma and the manufacturing of the Insignia, and shall determine the price at which the same shall be issued.

Section 2. It shall have authority to admit or reorganize as a State Society any association of fifteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in the Society.

Section 3. It shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the General Officers, and an officer so elected shall act until the following annual election and until his successor shall be elected.

Section 4. It shall have authority to make, alter and amend the By-Laws as hereinafter provided.

Section 5. The President General may call meetings of the General Board of Managers at any time he may deem necessary, and shall call such meeting upon the written request of any five members thereof, provided that not less than five days' notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given.

ARTICLE XII.—Executive Committee.

The President General may call a meeting of the Executive Committee at any time, and shall call such meeting on the written request of three members thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.—Seal.

The seal of the Society shall be two and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, charged with the figure of a minute-man, grasping a musket in his right hand, and surrounded by a constellation of thirteen stars, who shall be depicted in the habit of a husbandman of the period of the American Revolution, and as in the act of deserting the plough for the service of his country; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of an inch wide, within which shall appear the legend, "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, organized April 30, 1889."

ARTICLE XIV.—Certificates.

All members of this Society, wherever admitted, shall be entitled to a certificate of membership duly attested by the President General, Secretary General and Registrar General, countersigned by the President, Secretary and Registrar of the State Society to which such member shall have been admitted.

ARTICLE XV.—Insignia.

The insignia of the Society shall comprise (1) a cross surmounted by an eagle in gold, (2) a rosette.

SECTION 1. The cross shall be of silver, with four arms, covered with white enamel and eight gold points, same size as a Chevaliers' Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, with a gold medallion in the center bearing on the obverse a bust of Washington in profile, and on the reverse the figure of a minute-man, surrounded by a ribbon enameled blue, with the motto: "Libertas et Patria" on the obverse, and the legend "Sons of the American Revolution" on the reverse, both in letters of gold. The cross shall be surmounted by an eagle in gold, and the whole decoration suspended from a ring of gold by a ribbon of deep blue, with white and buff edges, and may be worn by any member of the Society on ceremonial occasions only, and shall be carried on the left breast, or at the collar if an officer of the National Society, or the President, active or past, of a State Society.

SECTION 2. The rosette shall be seven sixteenths of an inch in diameter, of usual pattern, displaying the colors of the Society blue, white and buff, and may be worn by all members at discretion in the upper left-hand buttonhole of the coat.

ARTICLE XVI.—Indebtedness.

No debts shall be contracted on behalf of the National Society. Every obligation for the payment of money, except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or on behalf of the National Society shall be null and void.

ARTICLE XVII.—Amendments.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the General Board of Managers, notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.

THE CROSS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MADE AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

"OFFICIAL JEWELLERS"

(ACTUAL SIZE)

MINIATURE BADGE

The Cross will be made in two different combinations and sold to the members of the Society, at the following prices.

CEREMONIAL BADGE

(REGULATION SIZE)

(1) Eagle and front and back of 14 kt. gold . . . $20.00

(2) Entirely of gilded silver and enamel 9.00

MINIATURE BADGE

(1) Eagle and front and back of 14 kt. gold . . . $10.00

(2) Entirely of gilded silver and enamel 5.00

Prices for special presentation badges furnished upon application.

NOTICE

The above insignia delivered only upon receipt of permit signed by Mr. A Howard Clark, Registrar-General, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Request for permit should be made through an officer of a State Society.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

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DESIGNERS AND MAKERS OF

Special Presentation Pieces in Gold and Silver

AND INSIGNIA FOR THE

Masonic Fraternity

Patriotic Societies, Schools and Colleges

MAIL ORDERS

AND ENQUIRIES FROM MEMBERS OF THE S. A. R. SOCIETY WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION, AND ASSORTMENTS OF ARTICLES FROM OUR STOCK WILL BE SENT ON MEMORANDUM UPON RECEIPT OF THE CUSTOMARY BUSINESS REFERENCES.

State Societies

OF THE

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ALABAMA SOCIETY.

19 MEMBERS.

Organized in Mobile, Ala., June 27, 1903, and admitted into the National Society November 18, 1903.

Temporary Officers.

President, Gen. J. W. Whiting.....Mobile
First Vice-President, Wm. Frye Tebbetts.....Mobile
Second Vice-President, Frank C. Shepard.....Montgomery
Secretary and Treasurer, Howard Gaillard.....Mobile
Registrar, R. B. du Mont.....Mobile

Board of Managers.

Richard H. Clarke.....Mobile
Rittenhouse Moore .....Mobile
Frank Lyon Ross .....Mobile
Joseph Taylor Poe.....Mobile
Charles S. Shawhan.....Mobile

ARIZONA SOCIETY.

33 MEMBERS.

Organized June 13, 1896. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, William H. Robinson.....Phœnix
Vice-President, Richardo E. Miner.....Phœnix
Secretary, Lewis Halsey, D. D.....Phœnix
Treasurer, Lloyd B. Christy.....Phœnix
Registrar, A. P. Walbridge.....Phœnix
Historian, L. W. Coggins.....Phœnix
Chaplain, Winfield Scott, D. D.....Phœnix

Additional Managers.

Hon. R. E. Sloan.....Prescott
Col. P. P. Parker.....Phœnix
Dr. John Wix Thomas.....Phœnix

ARKANSAS SOCIETY.

35 MEMBERS.

Organized April 29, 1889. Annual meeting Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected January 15, 1902.

President (vacancy) .....
Secretary and Registrar, Fay Hempstead.....Little Rock
Treasurer, Philander Keep Roots.....Little Rock

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

396 Members.

Instituted October 22, 1875. Constitution adopted August 7, 1876. Annual meeting second Tuesday in January.

Officers elected January 12, 1904.

President, Col. A. D. Cutler, 134 Market St.....San Francisco
First Vice President, Alexander G. Eells, 71 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco
Second Vice President, Edward M. Adams, 126 Stockton St., San Francisco
Secretary, Edwin Bonnell, 101 Montgomery St....San Francisco
Treasurer, Clarence S. Scott, 805 Market St.....San Francisco
Registrar, Col. A. S. Hubbard, 2329 Bush St.....San Francisco
Marshal, Byron Mauzy, 308 Post St.....San Francisco

Additional Managers.

Gov. Geo. C. Pardee,
Sheldon I. Kellogg, Jr.,
Louis de F. Bartlett,
Andrew J. Vining,
Jno. A. Hosmer,
J. Mora Moss, M. D.

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COLORADO SOCIETY.

120 MEMBERS.

Organized July 4, 1896. Annual meeting April 19, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

Officers elected April 19, 1904.

President, Clarkson N. Guyer, 204 Jackson Building.....Denver
First Vice-President, Henry J. Hersey, State Capitol.....Denver
Second Vice-President, Joseph F. Tuttle, Jr., 402 Mack Block .....Denver
Third Vice-President, Frank M. Keezer, 610 Kittridge Building .....Denver
Fourth Vice-President, W. F. Slocum, D. D.....Colorado Springs
Fifth Vice-President, Dr. W. K. Robinson, 410 Temple Ct., Denver
Secretary, John T. Holbrook, 204 Colorado Building.....Denver
Treasurer, C. H. Wells, 1519 Champa St.....Denver
Registrar, Leonard C. Dates, Denver Dry Goods Co.....Denver
Historian, Prof. Geo. L. Cannon, E. Denver High School. Denver
Chaplain, A. B. Hyde, D. D., University Park.....Denver

Board of Managers.

H. M. Houghton, *chairman;*
Harper Leiper,
N. M. Wing,
H. C. Stephens,
Peter Winne,
Levi Hunt,
Chauncey Curtiss,
Prof. E. R. Downs.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

1,075 MEMBERS.

Organized April 2, 1889. Annual meeting May 10, to commemorate the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by a Connecticut expedition.

Officers elected May 10, 1904.

President, Jonathan Trumbull.....Norwich
Vice-President, Morris B. Beardsley.....Bridgeport
Secretary, Charles G. Stone.....Hartford
Treasurer, Henry C. Sherwood.....Bridgeport
Registrar, Hobart L. Hotchkiss.....New Haven
Historian, Joseph G. Woodward.....Hartford
Chaplain, Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.....New Haven
Necrologist, Henry R. Jones.....New Hartford

Board of Managers.

Leverett Belknap.....Hartford
Sylvester C. Dunham.....Hartford
Frank B. Gay.....Hartford
J. Coolidge Hills.....Hartford
Herbert M. Knapp.....Bridgeport
Charles B. Buckingham.....Bridgeport
Walter Hubbard.....Meriden
H. Wales Lines.....Meriden
Eli C. Birdsey.....Meriden
Dr. Edward Prentis.....New London
James B. Bowen.....Putnam
Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.....New Haven
Benjamin R. English.....New Haven
Wilson H. Lee.....New Haven
Edgar L. Pond.....Terryville

Chapter Officers.

GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH, NO. 1, NEW HAVEN.

President, Wilson H. Lee.
Vice-President, Benjamin R. English.
Secretary and Treasurer, William E. Chandler.

Historian, Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.
Chaplain, Rev. Dryden W. Phelps.
Chairman Standing Committee, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

CAPTAIN JOHN COUCH BRANCH, NO. 2, MERIDEN.

President, H. Wales Lines.
Vice-President, Walter Hubbard.
Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. M. Curtis.
Chaplain, Rev. W. S. Perkins.
Historian, Judge J. P. Platt.
Executive Committee, H. Wales Lines (*ex officio*), Geo. M. Curtis (*ex officio*), E. J. Doolittle, John M. Harmon.

GENERAL SILLIMAN BRANCH, NO. 3, BRIDGEPORT.

Organized 1893.

President, Isaac W. Birdseye.
Vice-President, Charles F. Coe.
Secretary, Henry C. Sherwood.
Historian, William A. Barnes.
Chaplain, Lewis B. Silliman.
Treasurer, Julius H. Gorham.

ISRAEL PUTNAM BRANCH, NO. 4, NORWICH.

Secretary, Burrell W. Hyde.

NORWALK BRANCH, NO. 5.

Secretary, C. A. Quintard.

NATHAN HALE BRANCH, NO. 6, NEW LONDON.

President, John G. Stanton, M. D.
Vice-President, P. Leroy Harwood.
Secretary, Carl Jay Viets.
Treasurer, Alfred Coit.

DELAWARE SOCIETY.

88 Members.

Organized January 29, 1889. Annual meeting December 7, to commemorate the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by Delaware.

Officers elected December 15, 1903.

President, Thomas F. Bayard.....Wilmington
First Vice-President, John Bancroft.....Wilmington
Second Vice-President, Dr. E. S. Anderson.....Dover
Third Vice-President, Chas. L. Moore.....Georgetown
Secretary and Treasurer, D. Brainerd Ferris, Jr.....
603 West 8th St., Wilmington
Registrar and Historian, Lawrence B. Jones.....
507 Broome St., Wilmington
Chaplain, Joseph Brown Turner.....Dover

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

(Washington, D. C.)

590 MEMBERS.

Organized April 19, 1890. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, John Paul Earnest.....Chauncey Building
First Vice-President, Commander John H. Moore.....
West End National Bank
Second Vice-President, Harry Clay McLean....District Building
Third Vice President, E. Southard Parker.....
National Metropolitan Bank
Recording Secretary, Léon L. L. French.....Columbian Building
Corresponding Secretary, William H. Pearce..2018 O St., N. W.
Treasurer, Henry P. R. Holt.....The Gladstone
Registrar, Dr. Edwin A. Hill.....U. S. Patent Office
Assistant Registrar, Dr. Albert C. Peale..U. S. National Museum
Librarian, Zebina Moses.....711 H St., N. W.
Historian, Newton L. Collamer.....1006 F St., N. W.
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D. D.....Chevy Chase, D. C.

Board of Management.

Consisting of the Officers Ex-Officio, and the following Compatriots:

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet,
Thomas P. Randolph,
William H. Bayly,
Francis E. Grice,
Maj. Frederick C. Bryan,
Sidney I. Besselievre,
Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell,
Dr. Charles W. Richardson,
Hon. Seth Shepard,
J. D. Carmody,
William L. Marsh,
William A. DeCaindry,
John B. Larner,
General Thomas M. Vincent,
Philip Walker.

FLORIDA SOCIETY.

35 Members.

Organized March 14, 1896. Annual meeting on the 22nd of February to commemorate the birthday of Washington.

Officers elected February 23, 1903.

President, Judge John C. Avery.....Pensacola
Vice-President, William S. Keyser.....Pensacola
Secretary, Wm. O. H. Shepard.....Pensacola
Registrar-Treasurer, Arthur A. Brown.....Pensacola
Chaplain, Rev. Percival H. Whaley.....Pensacola

SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

23 Members.

Organized in Paris, France, September 16, 1897. Annual meeting, Lexington Day, April 19.

Officers elected April 19, 1901.

President, General Horace Porter.....Paris
Vice-President, Gaston de Sahune de la Fayette.....Paris
Secretary (Vacancy).....Paris
Treasurer, J. D. Stickney.....Paris
Registrar, Col. Charles Chaillé-Long.....Paris

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY.

60 MEMBERS.

Organized June 17, 1896. Annual meeting June 17, to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Officers elected June 17, 1903.

President, Hon F. J. Lowrey.....Honolulu
Vice-President, Hon. George R. Carter.....Honolulu
Secretary, Mr. Sydney M. Ballou.....Honolulu
Treasurer, Hon. W. J. Forbes.....Honolulu
Registrar, Prof. William D. Alexander.....Honolulu

Directors.

F. J. Dodge, L. A. Dickey, W. O. Atwater.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

498 Members.

Organized January 14, 1890. Annual meeting December 3, to commemorate the admission of Illinois into the Union.

Headquarters of the Society, 623 New York Life Building, Chicago.

Officers elected December 3, 1903.

President, Charles Kingsbury Miller, 544 No. State S....Chicago
First Vice-President, Nelson A. McClary, Woman's Temple .....Chicago
Second Vice-President, John H. Loomis, 222 Ashland Boulevard .....Chicago
Secretary, John D. Vandercook, 213 So. Park Ave., Austin Station .....Chicago
Treasurer, Francis J. Cushing, 1016 Chamber of Commerce .....Chicago
Registrar, John S. Sargent, 164 LaSalle St.....Chicago
Historian and Poet, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, 100 Washington St. .....Chicago
Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Johonnot.....Oak Park
Sergeant-at-Arms, Ira B. Crissman, 1009 Stewart Bldg., Chicago

Additional Managers.

H. R. Brinkerhoff,
Henry D. Pierce,
Ira P. Bowen,
Charles S. Bartholf,
Chester C. Dodge,
John L. Manning.

Chapter Officers.

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, NO. 1.

Organized Feb. 1, 1897.

Jos. W. Vance, President.
Walter H. Bradish, Vice President.
Chas. F. Mills, Secretary.
Robt. D. Loose, Treasurer.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER, NO. 2, BLOOMINGTON.

Organized March 13, 1897.

Robert E. Williams, President.
Ezra M. Prince, Secretary.
John Reed, Treasurer.

EVANSTON CHAPTER, NO. 3, EVANSTON.

Organized April 26, 1897.

Geo. M. Sargent, President.
Charles Pierson Spining, Secretary.

SAMUEL ADAMS CHAPTER, NO. 4, JACKSONVILLE.

Organized July 23, 1897.

Horace H. Bancroft, Secretary.

ROCK ISLAND CHAPTER, NO. 5, ROCK ISLAND.

Organized April 8, 1898.

H. C. Connelly, President.
Edward H. Guyer, Secretary.

MONMOUTH CHAPTER, NO. 6.

Organized Dec. 27, 1902.

Victor H. Webb, President.
Chas. E. Nye, Vice-President.
Eugene A. Lord, Secretary.
Oscar J. Henry, Treasurer.

OAK PARK CHAPTER, NO. 7.

Organized June, 1903.

Fletcher Barker Gibbs, President.
Albert H. Adams, Vice-President.
Wm. M. C. Foster, Secretary.
John D. Vandercook, Treasurer.

INDIANA SOCIETY.

229 MEMBERS.

Organized January 15, 1890. Annual meeting February 25, to commemorate the capture of Fort Sackville, Vincennes, Ind., by Gen. George Rogers Clark.

Officers elected March 9, 1904.

President, William E. English.....Indianapolis
Honorary Vice-President, Wellington A. Clark.....Crown Point
Vice-President, Inman H. Fowler.....Spencer
Vice President, Frank Felter.....Huntington
Vice-President, Wm. A. Hamilton.....Terre Haute
Secretary, Charles W. Moores, 602 Lemcke Bldg.....Indianapolis
Treasurer, C. H. McDowell, Lemcke Bldg.....Indianapolis
Registrar, Duncan T. Bacon, 819 Stevenson Bldg....Indianapolis

Chapter Officers.

The Indiana Society has chapters at Fort Wayne, Huntington, and Lafayette.

ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER, FORT WAYNE.

President, Budd. von Sweringen.
Vice-President, Charles McCulloch.
Treasurer, C. B. Woodworth.

IOWA SOCIETY.

195 MEMBERS.

Organized September 5, 1893. Annual meeting April 19 to commemorate Lexington and Concord.

Officers elected April 19, 1904.

President, Henry Brown Hawley.....Des Moines
First Vice-President, Eugene Secor.....Forest City
Second Vice President, James Rush Lincoln.....Ames
Secretary, Elbridge Drew Hadley.....Des Moines
Treasurer, Frank Benjamin Clark.....Ottumwa
Registrar and Historian, Edward Hamlin Hazen.....Des Moines
Chaplain, Dr. Gershom Hyde Hill.....Des Moines

Chapter Officers.

WOODBURY CHAPTER, SIOUX CITY.

President, Judge George Washington Wakefield.
Vice-President, John Church Cushing Hoskins.
Secretary and Treasurer, George Lyman Baldwin.

BEN FRANKLIN CHAPTER, DES MOINES.

President, Captain Elbridge Drew Hadley.
Vice-President, Stephen Hopkins Sibley.
Secretary and Treasurer, William Girard Hamlin.

OTTUMWA CHAPTER, OTTUMWA.

President, Hon. Joseph Henry Merrill.
Vice-President, Frank Benjamin Clark.
Secretary and Treasurer, George Francis Trotter.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER, KEOKUK.

President, Rev. Ezra Butler Newcomb, D. D.
Vice-President, Eugene Silas Baker.
Secretary and Treasurer, Captain Amos Hart Evans.

BLACK HAWK CHAPTER, WAPELLO.

President, ————.
Vice-President, Arthur Springer.
Secretary and Treasurer, William Harlan Colton.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, AMES.

President, Herman Knapp.
Vice-President, Prof. George Welton Bissell.
Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Hamilton.

KANSAS SOCIETY.

154 MEMBERS.

Organized March 31, 1892. Annual meeting the third Wednesday in January.

Officers elected January 20, 1904.

President, John M. Meade.....Topeka
First Vice-President, T. W. Harrison.....Topeka
Second Vice-President, Daniel R. Anthony.....Leavenworth
Third Vice-President, Edward C. Little.....Abilene
Fourth Vice-President, John E. Junkin.....Sterling
Fifth Vice-President, A. W. Clark.....Lawrence
Sixth Vice President, J. T. Burris.....Olathe
Seventh Vice-President, J. R. Mead.....Wichita
Secretary and Historian, G. F. Kimball, 912 Kansas Ave.,
..... North Topeka
Treasurer, Jonathan Dorr Norton.....Topeka
Registrar, Joseph Lewis Eldridge.....Topeka

Additional Managers.

S. F. Woodland,
J. H. Lowell,
Sheffield Ingalls,
E. L. Maxwell,
Elwood D. Kimball,
J. N. Macomb, Jr.,
Avery Washburn,
Nathan Frank Handy,
H. M. Washburn,
Thomas Stewart Lyon,
Frederick M. Kimball,
S. G. Stewart, M. D.,
Homer Boughton,
Dr. A. S. Andrews,
J. F. Lovewell.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY.

77 Members.

Organized April 8, 1889. Annual meeting October 19, to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis.

Officers elected January 19, 1904.

President, John C. Lewis, 558 4th Ave.....Louisville
First Vice-President, Admiral Crittenden C. Todd.....Frankfort
Secretary, Philip Trapnall Allin, Equitable Bldg.....Louisville
Treasurer, John Barrett Hendley, National Bank of Kentucky ..... Louisville
Registrar, Thomas Page Grant, M. D., 832 Second St., Louisville
Historian, Joseph Adger Stewart, 4th and Kentucky, Louisville
Chaplain, Rev. Charles Ewell Craik, D. D., Christ Church Cathedral ..... Louisville

LOUISIANA SOCIETY.

62 MEMBERS.

Organized May 18, 1893. Annual meeting, February 22.

Officers elected December 16, 1903.

President, Peter F. Pescud, 818 Gravier St.....New Orleans
First Vice-President, William L. Sirjacques, 824 Arabella St. ..... New Orleans
Second Vice-President, Theodore J. Dimitry, 1523 Terpsichore St.....New Orleans
Secretary, Thomas Dabney Dimitry, 3314 Magazine St., New Orleans
Treasurer, Col. Charles A. Larendon, 815 Union St., New Orleans
Registrar, Dr. J. Moore Soniat, 1701 Tulane Ave...New Orleans
Historian, Henry Rightor, 818 Gravier St.....New Orleans
Chaplain, John Talbot Sawyer, D. D.....Monroe
Financial Secretary, John Day, Custom House....New Orleans

Board of Managers.

Judge E. Howard McCaleb, A. H. Dicks,
W. McL. Fayssoux, H. W. Robinson.

MAINE SOCIETY.

376 Members.

Organized March 14, 1891. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Hon. Albert R. Savage.....Auburn
Senior Vice-President, Hon. Waldo Pettengill....Rumford Falls
Secretary, Rev. Henry S. Burrage, 93 Exchange St....Portland
Treasurer, Philip F. Turner.....Portland
Registrar, Nathan Goold.....Portland
Librarian, Hubbard W. Bryant.....Portland
Historian, Hon. Augustus F. Moulton.....Portland
Chaplain, Rev. Joseph B. Shepherd.....Portland

Councillors.

Hon. Warren K. Vinton.....Gray
Maj. Charles H. Boyd.....Portland
Hon. Marquis F. King.....Portland
Frederic Brunel .....Portland
Frederick S. Vaill.....Portland

MARYLAND SOCIETY.

182 Members.

Organized April 20, 1889. Annual meeting October 19, to commemorate the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart" at Annapolis, October 19, 1774.

Officers elected October 19, 1903.

President, Dr. Jas. D. Iglehart, 211 E. Lanvale St.....Baltimore
First Vice-President, Samuel C. Rowland.....Baltimore
Second Vice-President, William H. Gill.....Baltimore
Third Vice-President, George W. Hyde.....Baltimore
Secretary, J. Noble Stockett, 1604 John St.....Baltimore
Treasurer, R. Ross Holloway, 424 E. Saratoga St.....Baltimore
Registrar, Alfred D. Bernard, Central Savings Bank...Baltimore
Historian, Albert K. Hadel, 209 W. Madison St.....Baltimore
Chaplain, Rev. Henry Branch.....Ellicott City

Additional Managers.

William P. C. Cockey.....Baltimore
Freeman C. Philbrick.....Baltimore
Edward M. Young.....Baltimore
Ira H. Houghton.....Baltimore
J. Stuart Frame.....Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

1,516 Members.

Organized April 19, 1889. Annual meeting April 19, to commemorate the battles of Lexington and Concord.

Officers elected April 19, 1904.

President, Charles E. Adams.....Lowell
Vice-President, Moses G. Parker, M. D.....Lowell
Vice-President, Edwin S. Crandon.....Cambridge
Vice-President, Col. Charles K. Darling.....Boston
Secretary, Walter S. Fox, 85 Water St.....Boston
Registrar, Herbert Wood Kimball, 28 State St.....Boston
Treasurer, Charles M. Green, M. D., 78 Marlboro St.....Boston
Historian, Francis Henry Lincoln.....Hingham
Chaplain (Vacancy).

Additional Managers.

Albert Alonzo Folsom,
Charles Bradley Holman,
Jerome Carter Hosmer,
Frank Ernest Woodward,
Fred Augustine Cheney,
Francis Henry Brown,
Newton Marshall Hall,
Charles Forrester Mann,
Charles Henry Edson,
Webster Bruce,
Frank Allen Hubbard,
Charles French Read,
David Pingree,
Sylvester Cunningham,
John Lord Parker.

Chapter Officers.

OLD SALEM CHAPTER, SALEM.

Chartered October 31, 1895.

President, Richards B. Mackintosh.
Vice-President, Henry C. Leach.
Second Vice-President, Charles H. Preston.
Secretary, George P. Lord.
Treasurer, Nathaniel T. Very.
Registrar, Andrew Nichols.

BOSTON CHAPTER.

Chartered October 31, 1895.

President, Nathan Warren.
Vice President, Frank C. Hayward.
Secretary, Allen Burdick.
Treasurer, Charles S. Parsons.
Historian, Edward W. McGlenen.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD.

Chartered October 31, 1895.

President, George D. Chamberlain.
Vice-President, John MacDuffie.
Secretary, Daniel P. Cole.
Treasurer, Henry D. Marsh.
Historian, Harry A. Wright.
Chaplain, Rev. Newton M. Hall.

OLD MIDDLESEX CHAPTER, LOWELL.

Chartered January 17, 1896.

President, Solon W. Stevens.
Vice-President, James F. Savage.
Secretary, Albert W. Burnham.
Treasurer, Fred G. Tilton.
Registrar, Frederick A. Estes.
Historian, Charles H. Conant.
Chaplain, Rev. Wilson Waters.

OLD ESSEX CHAPTER, LYNN.

Chartered February 7, 1896.

President, Henry Cabot Lodge.
First Vice-President, John L. Parker.
Second Vice-President, Edward F. Bacheller.
Secretary and Historian, Howard K. Sanderson.
Treasurer, Fred I. Hopkins.

OLD COLONY CHAPTER, WHITMAN.

Chartered April 17, 1896.

President, Rev. Leonard B. Hatch.
Vice President, Horatio F. Copeland.

Secretary, George E. Hersey.
Treasurer, Randall W. Cook.
Historian, Rev. J. Rockwood Jenkins.

OLD SUFFOLK CHAPTER, CHELSEA.

Chartered February 3, 1897.

President, Vernon A. Field.
Vice President, Fred A. Cheney.
Secretary, Thomas U. Follansbee.
Treasurer, Elmer H. Snow.
Historian, Fred A. Pitcher.

WORCESTER CHAPTER, WORCESTER.

Chartered April 2, 1897.

President, Alfred S. Roe.
Vice-Presidents, Ledyard Bill, Samuel H. Putnam, George H. Rice.
Secretary, Charles T. Tatman.
Treasurer, Harry B. Fairbanks.
Historian, Charles O. Bachelor.

NEWTOWNE CHAPTER, NEWTON.

Chartered May 7, 1897.

President, George K. Clarke.
Vice President, Alvin R. Bailey.
Secretary, Edward J. Cox.
Treasurer, John W. Fisher.
Historian, George L. Nichols.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY CHAPTER, PITTSFIELD.

Chartered June 4, 1897.

President, John M. Stevenson.
Vice-Presidents, Allen H. Bagg, Andrew L. Hubbell, Joseph E. Pierson.
Secretary and Registrar, Rollin H. Cooke.
Historian, James F. A. Adams.
Chaplain, Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE CHAPTER, TAUNTON.

Chartered September 3, 1897.

President, Frank A. Hubbard.
First Vice-President, Clarence F. Boyden.
Second Vice-President, F. Arthur Walker.
Secretary, Dudley M. Holman.
Treasurer, Enos D. Williams.
Registrar, Ralph Davol.
Historian, Joshua E. Crane.
Chaplain, Rev. George H. Johnson.

WATERTOWN CHAPTER, WATERTOWN.

Chartered November 5, 1897.

President,
Vice-President and Historian, Alberto F. Haynes.
Secretary, George A. Alden.
Treasurer, William H. Potter.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN CHAPTER, HINGHAM.

Chartered December 1, 1899.

President, Walter L. Bouvé.
Vice-President, William Fearing.
Secretary, William W. Lunt.
Treasurer, Joseph B. Thaxter.

MALDEN CHAPTER, MALDEN.

Chartered April 6, 1900.

President, Frank E. Woodward.
First Vice-President, Daniel P. S. Page.
Second Vice-President, Arthur H. Wellman.
Secretary, Walter K. Watkins.
Treasurer, Charles L. Parker.
Historian, Wylie C. Burns.

CAMBRIDGE CHAPTER, CAMBRIDGE.

Chartered March 7, 1902.

President, Ray Greene Huling.
Vice-President, Watson G. Cutter.
Secretary, Shepard Howland.
Treasurer, Albert F. Amee.
Historian, Francis E. Seaver.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY.

375 Members.

Organized January 18, 1890. Biennial meeting April 15.

Officers elected April 15, 1903.

President, Thomas Pitts.....Detroit
Vice-President, R. W. Clark, D. D.....Detroit
Secretary, Henry S. Sibley, Room 24, Buhl Block.....Detroit
Treasurer, Edwin W. Gibson.....Detroit
Registrar, George W. Bates.....Detroit
Chaplain, Lee S. McCollister, D. D.....Detroit
Historian, Joseph Greusel.....Detroit

Chapter Officers.

WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER, GRAND RAPIDS.

President, Hon. John Patton.
Secretary, Claude Hamilton.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

300 MEMBERS.

Organized December 26, 1889. Annual meeting December 26, to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Trenton.

Officers elected December 26, 1903.

President, Hon. Wm. B. Dean, Nichols, Dean & Gregg...St. Paul
First Vice-President, Hon. Jas. C. Haynes, City Hall..Minneapolis
Second Vice-President, Mr. Jesse A. Gregg, Nicols, Dean & Gregg.....St. Paul
Secretary, Dr. Reginald B. Leach, 508 Ernst Bldg.....St. Paul
Treasurer, Mr. Edw. R. Sanford, Jr., 503 Pioneer Press Building.....St. Paul
Registrar, Dr. Reginald B. Leach, 508 Ernst Building....St. Paul
Historian, Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, D. D., 423 Laurel Ave.....St. Paul
Chaplain, Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, 534 Summit Ave., St. Paul

Board of Managers.

Hon. Andrew B. Robbins.....Minneapolis
George A. Nash.....St. Paul
Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant.....Winona
James P. Gribben.....St. Paul
Wilbur F. Decker.....Minneapolis
Hon. Lucius F. Hubbard.....Red Wing
Bishop H. Schriber.....St. Paul
Jesse A. Gregg.....St. Paul
Hon. James C. Haynes.....Minneapolis
Arthur M. Wickwire.....St. Paul
Col. William Colville.....Duluth
Dr. Alexander T. Bigelow.....St. Paul
Robert D. Cone.....Minneapolis
Charles Stees.....St. Paul
Maj. Thomas C. Clark, M. D.....Stillwater
William G. White.....St. Paul
Louis P. Chute.....Minneapolis
William A. Dorsey.....St. Paul
Hon. Francis M. Crosby.....Hastings
Thaddeus C. Field.....St. Paul

MISSOURI SOCIETY.

120 MEMBERS.

Organized April 23, 1889. Annual meeting March 4, to commemorate taking effect of the Constitution of the United States. Annual dinner April 19, to commemorate battles of Concord and Lexington.

Officers elected March 4, 1904.

President, Gen. George H. Shields, Rialto Bldg.....St. Louis
First Vice-President, James E. Withrow, Rialto Bldg...St. Louis
Second Vice-President, I. M. Mason, Commercial Bldg..St. Louis
Third Vice-President, W. B. Homer, Commonwealth Trust Building .....St. Louis
Fourth Vice-President, L. C. Slavens.....Kansas City
Secretary, Ashley Cabell, 506 Olive St.....St. Louis
Treasurer, I. Shreve Carter, Laclede Bldg.....St. Louis
Registrar, O. L. Teachout, Missouri Pacific Bldg.....St. Louis
Historian J. M. Fulton, Commonwealth Trust Bldg...St. Louis
Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Niccols, 8 Hortense Place.....St. Louis

Board of Managers.

Peyton H. Skipwith, Jr.,
S. M. Green,
C. H. Hughes,
Linn Paine,
E. O. Stanard,
Hinman H. Clark,
Edward W. Hooker,
Gaius Paddock,
E. L. Andreon,
Walter S. Baer,
T. Griswold Comstock,
Melvin H. Stearns,
John C. Gage.

Chapter Officers.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER, 80 MEMBERS.

Same as State Society officers.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, KANSAS CITY, 40 MEMBERS.

President, George P. Gross.
First Vice President, H. H. Williams.
Second Vice President, Albion P. Pease.
Secretary, F. C. Spalding.
Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Tainter.
Historian, J. M. Greenwood.
Registrar, George R. Jones.

MONTANA SOCIETY.

35 Members.

Organized June 5, 1894. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Charles T. Perry.....Helena
First Vice President, J. J. Buckley.....Missoula
Secretary, Orin T. Walker.....Helena
Treasurer, Geo. H. Piatt.....Helena
Registrar, Ogden A. Southmayd.....Helena

NEBRASKA SOCIETY.

99 Members.

Organized April 26, 1890. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, J. W. Battin, New York Life Building.....Omaha
Vice-President, Richard M. Allen.....Ames
Secretary, Victor D. Reynolds.....Omaha
Treasurer, Paul W. Kuhns.....Omaha
Registrar, J. H. Daniels, Omaha Bridge and Terminal Co..
Omaha
Historian, Carroll G. Pearse.....Omaha

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY.

383 Members.

Organized April 24, 1889. Annual meeting April 19, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington.

Officers elected June 1, 1904.

President, Daniel C. Roberts, D. D.....Concord
Vice-President, Charles Gale Shedd.....Keene
Vice-President, Arthur C. Bradley.....Newport
Vice-President, Oliver E. Branch.....Manchester
Secretary and Treasurer, Howard F. Hill, 69 S. Main St..Concord
Registrar, William P. Fiske.....Concord
Historian, Henry H. Metcalf.....Concord
Chaplain, Cassander C. Sampson.....Tilton

Additional Managers.

Otis G. Hammond, Charles L. Mason,
Arthur H. Chase, Frank W. Russell,
George D. Waldron, James S. Taft,
Fred W. Lamb.

Chapter Officers.

KEENE CHAPTER, NO. 1.

President, Hon. James S. Taft.
Vice-President, Rev. Alfred H. Wheeler.
Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Gale Shedd.
Historian, Rev. Josiah L. Seward, D. D.
Executive Committee, Messrs. James S. Taft, Alfred H. Wheeler, Clement J. Woodward, Frank H. Whitcomb.

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

405 Members.

Organized March 7, 1889. Annual meeting, usually January 3 (Battle of Princeton), or at such other time as the Society at any annual meeting may designate.

Officers elected January 3, 1904.

President, Hon. John Whitehead.....Morristown
First Vice-President, Hon. J. Franklin Fort.....East Orange
Second Vice-President, Andrew W. Bray.....Newark
Secretary, E. Allen Smith, 25 Post Office Building.....Newark
Treasurer, Oscar H. Condit.....East Orange
Registrar, John Jackson Hubbell, 820 Broad St.....Newark
Historian, Gen. James F. Rusling.....Trenton
Chaplain, Rev. Charles L. Pardee.....Orange

Board of Managers.

Philip H. Hoffman.....Morristown
Elias O. Doremus.....East Orange
Dowling Benjamin, M. D.....Camden
Prof. William C. Armstrong.....New Brunswick
William H. Murphy.....Newark
James C. Holden.....Madison
George R. Howe.....East Orange
Samuel N. Atwater.....Newark
John S. Applegate.....Red Bank
Hon. Edgar Williams.....East Orange

NEW YORK.

THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

1,310 MEMBERS.

Organized February 11, 1890. Annual meeting March 17.

Officers elected March 15, 1904.

President, Walter Seth Logan, 27 William St.....New York City
First Vice-President, William Allen Marble, 397 Broadway, New York City
Second Vice-President, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley.....Peekskill
Third Vice-President, William H. Kelly.....Newburgh
Secretary, James de la Montayne, 239 Broadway..New York City
Tresurer, Richard T. Davies, 143 Liberty St.....New York City
Registrar, Teunis D. Huntting, 239 Broadway....New York City
Historian, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York City
Chaplain, Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., 263 West 72nd St., New York City

Managers.

John Elderkin,
Louis Annin Ames,
Richard C. Jackson,
Fred E. Tasker,
Louis H. Cornish,
Michael W. Larendon,
William E. F. Smith,
George D. Bangs,
Richard H. Roberts,
Capt. Chas. A. DuBois,
Cassius B. Thomas,
William H. Wayne,
Herbert H. Kellogg,
Charles H. Wight,
Edwin L. Allen, Sr.,
Joseph L. Barker,
Dr. Frank E. Caldwell,
William S. Kitchell,
Frank B. Steele,
Charles Wells Wood,
Col. Ralph E. Prime.

Chapters of the Empire State Society.

ADIRONDACK CHAPTER, FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

President, Robert O. Bascom.
Secretary, Willoughby L. Sawyer.

BINGHAMTON CHAPTER, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

President, Hon. Edward F. Jones.
Secretary, Norman M. Pierce.

BUFFALO CHAPTER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

President, Trueman G. Avery.
Secretary, Frank B. Steele.

FORT JOHNSTOWN CHAPTER, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

President, Harwood Dudley.
Secretary, James I. Younglove.

GANSEVOORT-WILLET CHAPTER, ROME, N. Y.

President, John S. Wardwell.
Secretary, Howard J. Rowland.

NEWBURGH CHAPTER, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

President, William H. Kelly.
Secretary, Frank E. Forsyth.

NEWTOWN-BATTLE CHAPTER, ELMIRA, N. Y.

President, William N. Eastabrook.
Secretary, Harry N. Hoffman.

ROCHESTER CHAPTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

President, Enoch V. Stoddard, M. D.
Secretary, Edward D. Putnam.

SARATOGA CHAPTER, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

President, Cassius B. Thomas.
Secretary, Earl H. King, M. D.

SYRACUSE CHAPTER, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

President, Charles Wells Wood.
Secretary, Newell B. Woodworth.

YONKERS CHAPTER, YONKERS, N. Y.

President, Col. Ralph E. Prime.
Secretary, James S. Fitch.

OHIO SOCIETY.

535 Members.

Organized April 22, 1889. Annual meeting April 19, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington.

Officers elected April 19, 1904.

President, Isaac Foster Mack.....Sandusky
Vice-President, William H. Hunter.....Chillicothe
Secretary, William A. Taylor.....Columbus
Treasurer, Stimpson G. Harvey.....Toledo
Registrar, William L. Curry.....Columbus
Historian, George H. Twiss.....Columbus
Chaplain, Julius W. Atwood.....Columbus

Board of Management.

Orlando W. Aldrich.....Columbus
James H. Anderson.....Columbus
Charles O. Probst.....Columbus
Thomas M. Anderson.....Sandusky
John W. Harper.....Cincinnati
Moulton Houk.....Toledo
James H. Bradford.....Columbus

The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar.

Chapter Officers.

WESTERN RESERVE SOCIETY, CLEVELAND, O.

President, Orlando J. Hodge.....Cleveland
Vice-President, Isaac Foster Mack.....Sandusky
Vice-President, Percy Ward Leavitt.....Akron
Vice-President, Vaughn E. Wyman.....Painesville
Vice-President, Hubert H. Ward.....Cleveland
Secretary, William H. Marlatt.....Cleveland
Registrar, Frank Warren Wood.....Cleveland
Treasurer, T. Spencer Knight.....Cleveland
Historian, Francis W. Treadway.....Cleveland
Chaplain, Rev. Geo. H. McGrew.....Cleveland

ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER, TOLEDO, O.

President, Dr. E. D. Gardiner.
First Vice-President, Charles O. Brigham.
Second Vice President, John L. Pray.
Registrar, R. A. Brinkerhoff.
Secretary, William P. Heston.
Treasurer, William O. Dakin.
Historian, Porter Paddock.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER, CINCINNATI, O.

President, Edward P. Whallon.
First Vice President, John W. Harper.
Second Vice President, Albert W. Hayward.
Secretary, John D. Follett.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHAPTER, COLUMBUS, O.

President, William A. Taylor.
Vice-President, James H. Anderson.
Secretary, Henry M. W. Moore.
Treasurer, Henry M. W. Moore.
Registrar, Harry Parker Ward.
Historian, George H. Twiss.
Chaplain, Julius W. Atwood.

NATHANIEL GREENE CHAPTER, XENIA, O.

President, Charles C. Shearer.
Vice-President, James E. Galloway.
Corresponding Secretary, William A. Galloway.
Recording Secretary, Finley D. Torrence.
Registrar, David M. Stewart.
Historian, Clark M. Galloway.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NEWARK, O.

President, Robert Mason Davidson.
Vice-President, Edward Kibler.
Secretary, Frederick H. King.
Registrar, Charles Hempstead.
Treasurer, Channing M. Thompson.

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

President, Disney Rogers.
First Vice-President, E. H. Hosmer.
Second Vice-President, J. P. Wilson.
Secretary, Charles A. Ensign.
Registrar, H. R. Baldwin.
Treasurer, H. R. Baldwin.
Historian, Joseph M. Butler.

OREGON SOCIETY.

123 MEMBERS.

Organized June 6, 1891. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Hon. George H. Williams, Mayor's Office....Portland
Vice-President, Wallace McCamant, Concord Bldg.....Portland
Secretary, Robert T. Platt, Commercial Block.....Portland
Treasurer, Herbert B. Augur, Chamber of Commerce...Portland
Registrar, Willard H. Chapin, 91 Front St.....Portland

Additional Managers.

Thomas G. Greene,
John K. Kallock,
Benjamin B. Beekman,
Tyler Woodward.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

435 MEMBERS.

Organized November 23, 1893. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Wm. L. Jones, 316 Fourth Ave.....Pittsburg
Vice-President, A. J. Logan.....Pittsburg
Vice-President, James Denton Hancock.....Franklin
Vice-President, J. S. DuShane.....New Castle
Vice-President, Harry Blynn.....Philadelphia
Vice-President, Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.....Easton
Vice-President, Hon. Alexander E. Patton.....Curwensville
Vice-President, Thomas Stephen Brown.....Pittsburg
Vice-President, Albert A. Horne.....Pittsburg
Vice-President, Samuel E. Gill.....Pittsburg
Secretary, F. G. Paulson, 515 Wood St.....Pittsburg
Treasurer, Ogden Russell, Third National Bank.....Pittsburg
Registrar, Henry D. Sellers, 237 Fourth Ave.....Pittsburg
Historian, Rev. W. A. Stanton.....Pittsburg
Chaplain, Rev. George C. Smith.....Pittsburg

Additional Managers.

Col. R. W. Guthrie,
Col. John P. Penney,
Omar S. Decker,
John Reed Scott,
Wilson A. Shaw,
Capt. H. B. Oursler,
Albert Bissell.

Chapter Officers.

WAYNE CHAPTER, ERIE.

Chartered 1899.

President, Dr. David N. Dennis.
Vice President, John W. Little.
Secretary, George Burton.

Treasurer, William Spencer.
Registrar, Douglas Benson.
Historian, Charles S. Clarke.

NEW CASTLE CHAPTER, NEW CASTLE.

President, S. W. Dana.
Vice-President, R. G. Allen.
Secretary, H. K. Gregory.
Treasurer, C. P. Shaw.
Registrar, J. S. DuShane.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

President, Harry Blynn.
Vice-President, George R. Randall.
Secretary, Dr. Julian T. Hammond, Jr.
Registrar, Thomas Wynne.
Historian, Dr. John V. Allen.
Treasurer, Edward H. Harding.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.

262 MEMBERS.

Organized February 1, 1890. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Arthur Wellington Dennis, 165 Peace St...Providence
First Vice-President, John Edward Studley, 204 Westminster St.....Providence
Secretary, Christopher Rhodes, 290 Benefit St.....Providence
Treasurer, Arthur Preston Sumner, 17 Custom House St., Providence
Registrar, Harris Wilbur Brown, 72 Whitmarsh St...Providence
Historian, George Franklin Weston, 225 Lenox Ave..Providence
Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Heber Webb, 21 Adelaide Ave., Providence
Poet, John Prescott Farnsworth, 42 Tobey St.....Providence

Chapter Officers.

BRISTOL CHAPTER, NO. 1, BRISTOL, R. I.

President, Col. Daniel Stevens.
Vice-President, John Howard Manchester.
Secretary, John Winthrop DeWolf.
Treasurer, Frederic Fellows Gladding.
Historian, George Ulric Arnold.
Board of Managers, Edward Ibarra Brownell, Orrin Luther Bosworth, together with the officers of the chapter.

PROVIDENCE CHAPTER, NO. 2.

President, Robert Lewis Barker.
Vice-President, Edward Simmons Jones.
Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Preston Sumner.
Historian, Wilfred Harold Munro.
Board of Managers—Edward Field, Henry Clinton Dexter, Joseph Balch, Isaac Chase Greene, Robert Perkins Brown.

SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIETY.

15 Members.

Organized April 24, 1899. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected May 14, 1904.

President and Registrar, Capt. Theo. G. Carter..Georgianna, Fla.
Vice-President, Fred. H. Rugg.....Rapid City, S. D.
Secretary and Treasurer, A. D. Wilson.....Deadwood, S. D.
Chaplain, Rev. E. E. Clough, D. D.....Deadwood

Additional Managers.

William W. Torrence.....Deadwood
Chambers Kellar.....Hot Springs
Frederic A. Haines.....Deadwood

TENNESSEE SOCIETY.

110 MEMBERS.

Organized December 2, 1889. Annual meeting October 7 to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Officers elected October 7, 1903.

President, Hon. J. A. Cartwright.....Nashville
Vice-President, John P. Williams.....Nashville
Vice-President, Charles S. Martin.....Nashville
Secretary and Treasurer, L. R. Eastman.....Nashville
Historian, John H. DeWitt.....Nashville
Chaplain, Dr. David C. Kelley.....Nashville

Board of Managers.

Roger Eastman.....Nashville
Leslie Warner.....Nashville
D. A. Lindsey.....Nashville
Jno. W. Faxon.....Chattanooga

TEXAS SOCIETY.

72 MEMBERS.

Organized December 8, 1896. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Col. L. J. Polk.....Galveston
Vice-President, William F. Beers.....Galveston
Vice-President, Chas. B. Peck.....Austin
Secretary, Clay S. Briggs.....Galveston
Treasurer, Wilber H. Young.....Palestine
Registrar-Historian, J. T. Huffmaster.....Galveston

Additional Managers.

Hon. R. V. Davidson.....Galveston
W. M. Selkirk.....Galveston
C. L. Jester.....Corsicana
C. H. Moore.....Galveston

UTAH SOCIETY.

73 MEMBERS.

Organized January 29, 1895. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 27, 1904.

President, Warren Curtis Bogue, 35 East First South St. ..... Salt Lake City
Vice-President, Dr. Hector Griswold, Walker Bros.' Bank Building ..... Salt Lake City
Secretary, George Jay Gibson, Commercial Block .. Salt Lake City
Treasurer, William Dalton Neal, City and County Building ..... Salt Lake City
Registrar, Frederick Albert Hale, Commercial Block, Salt Lake City
Historian, Gen'l John Q. Cannon ..... Salt Lake City
Chaplain, George Albert Smith, U. S. Land Office .. Salt Lake City

Additional Managers.

Joseph Kimball, George L. Nye,
A. H. Adkinson, L. H. Farnsworth,
Frank B. Stephens.

VERMONT SOCIETY.

257 MEMBERS.

Organized April 2, 1889. Annual meeting second Wednesday in November.

Officers elected November 11, 1903.

President, Henry D. Holton.....Brattleboro
Vice-President, Charles S. Forbes.....St. Albans
Secretary, Walter H. Crockett.....St. Albans
Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith.....Burlington
Registrar, Henry L. Stillson.....Bennington
Historian, George G. Benedict.....Burlington
Chaplain, Rev. M. L. Severance.....Burlington

Board of Managers.

Hiram Carleton.....Montpelier
Richard Smith.....Enosburg
H. Henry Powers.....Morrisville
William E. Hawks.....Bennington
Frank D. Butterfield.....Derby Line
Porter H. Dale.....Island Pond
Albert M. Allbe.....Springfield
Robert Roberts.....Burlington

VIRGINIA SOCIETY.

67 Members.

Organized July 7, 1890. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected March 18, 1904.

President, Judge Lunsford L. Lewis.....Richmond
Vice-President, J. Staunton Moore.....Richmond
Vice-President, Arthur B. Clarke.....Richmond
Vice-President, Gen. Charles J. Anderson.....Richmond
Secretary, B. B. Minor, LL. D., 14 So. Adams St.....Richmond
Registrar and Historian, Dr. Robert A. Brock.....Richmond
Treasurer, Earnest W. Moore, 2666 E. Broad St.....Richmond
Chaplain, Rev. Austin E. Owen, D. D.....Berkeley

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

155 Members.

Organized June 17, 1895. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Officers elected February 22, 1904.

President, Erastus Brainerd.....Seattle
Vice-President, James T. Sloane.....Spokane
Secretary, Orison J. C. Dutton.....Seattle
Treasurer, Augustus V. Bell.....Seattle
Registrar, Walter B. Beals.....Seattle
Historian, Edgar Ray Butterworth.....Seattle
Chaplain, Edwin M. Randall, D. D.....Tacoma

WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

244 MEMBERS.

Organized February 25, 1890. Annual meeting May 29, to commemorate the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

Officers elected May 29, 1904.

President, J. Franklin Peirce, Germania Bldg.....Milwaukee
First Vice-President, Capt. Theron W. Haight.....Waukesha
Second Vice-President, Frederic Bartlett Bradford, 411 Broadway .....Milwaukee
Secretary, Col. Horace Martin Seaman, Wells Bldg...Milwaukee
Treasurer, William Stark Smith, 400 Keene St.....Milwaukee
Registrar, William Ward Wight, Wells Bldg.....Milwaukee
Chaplain, Rev. George W. Dunbar.....Janesville

Additional Managers.

Col. William Wolcott Strong,
Norman Leslie Burdick,
Uranus O. B. Wingate, M. D.,
Gardner Perry Stickney,
Harold Green Underwood,
Wyman Kneeland Flint.

Chapter Officers.

KENOSHA CHAPTER NO. 1, KENOSHA.

President, William Henry Saunders.
Vice-President, Emory Levi Grant.
Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Sweet Simmons.

RACINE CHAPTER NO 2, RACINE.

(No Organization.)

LA CROSSE CHAPTER NO. 3, LA CROSSE.

President, George W. Burton.
Vice-President, Capt. W. A. Thompson.
Secretary, Edward R. Burke.
Treasurer, Robert Charles Whelpley.
Historian, Capt. Daniel Seymour MacArthur.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ANNUAL CONGRESS

OF THE

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,
JUNE 15 AND 16,
1904.

Official Minutes of the Congress.

NATIONAL CONGRESS, S. A. R., AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fifteenth Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution,

Held at St. Louis, Mo., June 15 and 16, 1904.

[The fifteenth Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was called to order in New York City April 30th, 1904, at 10 A. M. by President-General Edwin S. Greeley, according to the requirements of the Constitution.

By the unanimous vote of those present the meeting was adjourned, without transacting any business, to meet in Festival Hall, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., at 9:30 a. m., June 15th, 1904.]

FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday forenoon, June 15, 9:45 o'clock.

The opening session of the Fifteenth Annual Congress of The Sons of the American Revolution was convened in Festival Hall, World's Fair Grounds, at the appointed hour, with General George H. Shields, President of the Missouri Society, presiding.

At the request of General Shields the audience rose and remained standing while the Chaplain General, the Reverend Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Detroit, delivered the following invocation:

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name; Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Almighty God, who in the former time leddest our fathers forth into a wealthy place, and didst set their feet in a large room; Give Thy grace,

we humbly beseech Thee, to us their children, that we may always approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will.

Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Defend our liberties; preserve our unity. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Fashion into one happy people the multitude brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those whom we entrust, in Thy Name, with the authority of governance, to the end that there be peace at home, and that we keep our place among the nations of the earth. In the time of our prosperity, temper our self-confidence with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

We beseech Thee to be with this assembly, and grant us the help of Thy Holy Spirit in all of our counsels that we may be ever mindful of the privileges which we have received from our fathers to transmit unimpaired those same privileges to the generations which are to come.

Now, O Lord, incline Thine ear unto us, who have now made our prayer unto Thee; and grant that those things faithfuly asked this day according to Thy will, may effectually be obtained, to the relief of our necessity, and to the setting forth of Thy glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

OPENING ADDRESS BY GENERAL GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. President, and Delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.—The very pleasant duty devolves on me as President of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to welcome the National Congress of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution to the hospitality of Missouri. I am assured that every son of the American Revolution in this great State appreciates the honor of having within our borders the delegates from the East and the West, the North and the South, belonging to our national society; and I am no less assured of the fact that the members of the other patriotic societies here present have the warmest sentiments of friendship and respect toward the distinguished delegates we have met here to honor.

We are descendants of the heroes of 1776. We are proud of our ancestry; not because the blue blood of an hereditary aristocracy whose claims rest upon birth alone flows in our veins, but because we are descended from men and women who had iron in their blood and were willing to suffer and die that liberty might have a resting place on earth. They wrote their names high on the scroll of fame in performance, not promises; in deeds, not theories; in the terrible realities of war, not the amenities of the drawing room. It is well for us to keep alive their memories till time shall end, for they founded the mightiest nation of all history. (Applause.)

We claim no monopoly of patriotism. We rejoice that at every fireside in the country beat hearts which would pulse out every drop of blood

to maintain the honor and integrity of the United States; and such hearts are not confined to those who trace their lineage back to Colonial days.

We are a cosmopolitan people from all parts of the earth, fused into a homogeneous American nation by the fires of liberty in our hearts. We take the best of all nations, and make them better by inspiring them with American ideas and American aspirations, and it is astonishing how quickly they become acclimated. I once asked an educated German if he used his native language in his family. He said, "I try to, but when I speak to my children in German the little rascals answer me in English." Such is the effect of the American public school system and the magic influence of the playground. The absorption of our American politics is no less rapid, and it does not take many years to make an office-holder out of an immigrant. (Laughter.)

Whatever may have been our differences in the past, we are today a unified nation; and we have seen the sons of the soldiers who wore the gray and sons of those who wore the blue rally to the defense of Old Glory, led by veterans of the Civil War who fought under Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. There was not a missing star in the emblem which they carried to victory. It represented the spirit of liberty and a government in which, as Compatriot Roosevelt says, "no citizen is so high as to be above the law, nor so low as to be beneath its protection."

Never yet in this country has the demand for men or women to meet emergencies failed, and never will it fail so long as the spirit of self sacrifice and patriotism, which has been shown by the American people in the past, continues to exist.

We will never forget the thousands of Irishmen and Frenchmen and men of other nations who fought with the colonists against the supremacy of England in 1776; nor the thousands of Germans and Irishmen and men of other nations who bared their breasts to the storm of 1861. Every mead of praise is due them as citizens of this great republic, and we rejoice in their patriotism; but this is no reason why the descendants of the founders of this republic, this new nation of the West, should not record with pride the fact that they are the lineal descendants of the soldiers of 1776.

During the Spanish War I read in some Eastern newspaper a screed against the so-called imperialistic tendency of the present times, and a warning against the establishment here of a constitutional monarchy. One of the tokens of the anti-republican spirit was said to be the organization of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, to furnish a ready-made aristocracy for the new order of things. But we can assure this perturbed soul that the descendants of the men who established a government based on the "consent of the governed," and on the cornerstones of liberty, enlightenment, and religion, will never be found attempting to undo the work of their fathers. If no "man on horseback" nor "American King" arises till he comes from the Sons of the American Revolution, the republic is safe! (Applause.)

The objects of our society are purely patriotic. The lineal descendants

of a private in the Revolution and of a commanding general enter our society by the same door, and the same rules of acceptability are applied. As our name indicates, we are *American* and intensely democratic.

A summary of what these patriotic societies have done is the best argument for their existence. They have rescued from oblivion the names of the "men behind the guns" of the Revolutionary War; they have marked the forgotten graves and built monuments to commemorate the bravery and self-sacrifice of those who died on the field or in prison to establish free government in this country.

They have purchased and donated to the public, or preserved under appropriate regulations, historic sites that otherwise would have been destroyed. They have floated the flag over the school houses of the land and thus given an object lesson in patriotism to the children.

They have established "Flag Day," June 14, as commemorating the day on which the Stars and Stripes were first given to the breeze by George Washington as the flag of the free.

They have caused the passage of laws in many states forbidding the use of the flag as an advertising medium, or any other manner of desecrating that emblem of the republic.

They have encouraged historic research among the children by giving of prizes and medals for the best essays on historic and patriotic subjects.

They have cheered and gladdened the sick and wounded in our army and navy by sending hospital stores, medical attendants, and trained nurses to care for them in their affliction.

They have dug out from the dusty shelves and vaults of the nation and of the states, and set in order for preservation and reference, the military records of the officers and men who fought the war for freedom.

They have rescued from the grave of forgetfulness and written in the records of their societies the fireside history of the Revolution.

They have broken down "the middle wall of partition between the North and the South," and taught loving hearts from both sections, through the noble deeds of their ancestors, to know that liberty and union *are* one and inseparable, now and forever.

And, incidentally, they have recorded for future generations the names and families of those who established the American Republic.

Such are some of the results of these patriotic organizations. In such a brilliant aggregation of societies, comparisons would be invidious. We are proud of our own record; yet we gladly yield the palm in these good works to the Daughters of the American Revolution. American women are born queens, and deserve the respect and love of every fireside in the land which they rule so absolutely and so worthily. (Applause.)

It is peculiarly fitting that the scions of 1776 should assemble at this great Louisiana Purchase Exposition commemorative of the second greatest act in American history, next to the independence of the Colonies. When Thomas Jefferson, the most democratic of presidents, in 1803 purchased for $15,000,000 from Napoleon, the most absolute of rulers, the Louisiana territory, he added half a continent to the United States and brought an empire under the "star spangled banner."

We are not of the original and historic thirteen, but their sons and daughters are here, and our broad prairies, high mountains, mighty rivers, and free air of nature have not dwarfed our patriotism; and this old state sent, including home guards, militia and volunteers, nearly two hundred thousand troops to maintain the Union.

Nor are we entirely without revolutionary history, for Missouri sent sixty men in 1781 to aid in that struggle for the rights of mankind, and the Jefferson Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution has marked the place of their departure, at Main and Vine streets in this city, by a brass tablet.

We welcome you, Mr. President-General, and the officers and delegates to our National Congress, to your first convention west of the Father of Waters. You will find the proverbial latch-string out, and we want you to enjoy your stay with us, to go home satisfied, and to tell our Eastern brothers that of the greatness of this commemorative exposition, of the resources of the heart of the nation, the half has not been told.

Our joy in meeting you can be summed up in a single sentence: as Americans we tender you, as brothers of a common country, *a Western welcome!* (Applause.)

General Shields: I regret exceedingly to say that Governor Francis, the master mind of this great exposition, who had expected to welcome you here today, has been detained by an engagement which he cannot break. He has, however, sent to represent him the Counsel of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Honorable Franklin Ferris, who will say to you a few words of welcome. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANKLIN FERRIS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Governor Francis, after long practice, has solved the problem of appearing in two places at once. He is now trying to appear in three places at one time, and expects in a short time to be able to do so; but this morning he is not quite prepared to attempt it.

Today his native state, Kentucky, appears on the ground. He is an indispensable adjunct to that function, and I know on that ground you will excuse him. He has ordered me to convey his very sincere regrets because of his inability to welcome you to this exposition. I can sympathize with your disappointment in not being able to hear from this typical, brilliant, self-made American; but I am selfish enough to appreciate the fact that this state of things gives me the honor of appearing before you. We have welcomed many conventions, attended the opening of many foreign pavilions, and many state buildings, but I want to assure you there has been no occasion on which the management of the Exposition has extended more heartfelt, cordial welcome than to this body of representative Americans.

The purpose of this Exposition, Ladies and Gentlemen, is to show to the world the growth and development of the human race. We have here the triumphs of industry, of art, of science, and of invention. We have

here the human race itself, from the lowest savage to the highest development of civilization. Our object is not only to show what the world has accomplished, but to show how it has been done; not only to show the human race as it is today, but to show its evolution from the savage.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, what will it avail us to show to the world the triumphs of industry and art, to show the magnificence of our achievements — what will it avail to show to the world our magnificent men and women, if we cannot at the same time show to them that we have been faithful and have kept true to the eternal spirit of vigilance which guards our liberty? That spirit is represented by you here today. Let the nations of the world come here, let them be impressed by our physical development, let them be impressed by our power, by our military strength — impress them as much as you will with all these things, but unless we can show them the true American spirit which made this possible we shall fail in our highest effort! (Applause.)

There is nothing, Gentlemen, that so appeals to the management of this exposition as a function which exhibits the profounder sentiments of the human heart. The patriotism which has made possible this great country, the spirit which has prevailed throughout its history, should above all else be illustrated to the world; and we welcome you most cordially, knowing that the nations coming here will be impressed with the fact that you are true to the traditions of your ancestors.

In welcoming you we do homage to your noble ancestors; in welcoming you we show reverence for the principles, for the patriotism, for the sacrifices which made possible this great country. (Applause.)

General George H. Shields: You will now have the pleasure of listening to one who needs no introduction from me to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; but to those members of other patriotic societies here present to show their respect for this body, I now have the pleasure of introducing its President General, General Edwin S. Greeley. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY GENERAL EDWIN S. GREELEY.

General Shields, Compatriots, Gentlemen of the Exposition Management, and Citizens of St. Louis.—The graceful greeting you have spoken and the hearty hospitality you have accorded us, together with the impression already made by your splendid city and your wonderful exposition, has almost overwhelmed us. I find myself utterly unable at this moment to choose fitting words in which to clothe my thoughts and emotions. But I should know myself, and justly be deemed by the Society I represent, entirely lacking in appreciation if I did not at least attempt to express our admiration and gratitude. We had heard of the courtly courtesy and broad catholicity of this Queen City of the Southwest, but today we realize that the half had not been told us. We have come; we have seen something of your greatness; we have been warmed by your generous welcome. You have conquered. Henceforth, we are all the ardent partisans of Missouri and St. Louis.

We cannot fail to remember that we are on the historic soil of one of the great states of the Republic, whose archives preserve the record of some of the most remarkable and romantic transitions known to American history, and whose acquirement by the United States marks the dawning of that larger self-consciousness and realization of destiny which has steadily grown through succeeding years.

We are also aware that we are assembled in a city whose record and achievements add luster to the American name. We recall the name of La Clede, whose fur-trading post established here in 1764 was the beginning of your community life and gave you the name, in honor of the French king, which you have never stained.

We remember Captain Amos Stoddard, who in 1804 succeeded the Spanish commandant here and brought Missouri under that United States authority against which, happily, she has never rebelled. We know something of the struggles and triumphs of your early years, and how, decade by decade, you have steadily grown in all those industries and arts and enterprises which make a city great and distinguished. We are not unmindful of the fact that you are today the fourth city in the Union in population and manufactures; that you have the largest electric plant in the world, with unrivalled parks and public buildings, colleges and schools, libraries and eleemosynary institutions which declare at once the intelligence and liberality of your citizens. The eighteenth century trading post has become the twentieth century metropolis.

But we are especially amazed when we consider the magnificent courage and foresight which planned, inaugurated, and brought to splendid completion the marvellous exposition which is now drawing crowds of eager pilgrims from the whole civilized world. "Many daughters of the Republic have done worthily, but thou excellest them all." (Applause.)

But you are the heirs of a glorious heritage. The memory of illustrious men, heroes and scholars and statesmen, and of distinguished deeds, stirs within you. You have been loyal to your ancestry and your history. In your daily life as a city, and in this crowning achievement with which you have opened the twentieth century, you have been doing what every American community is bound to do by the very terms of its life. I mean, you have been doing your best in reverence for the past and in recognition of the high privileges heaven is bounteously bestowing upon us all in this land of promise. American enterprise, American achievements, American patriotism, and, best of all, American manhood, are the glory of the race in this favored age of the world. Today St. Louis is focussing the eyes of the nations and causing a new, world-wide revival of admiration for American pluck and productiveness; but, beyond all that, better than all that, she is teaching Americans that all things are possible to us as we yield to the inspiration of the past, seize the opportunities of the present, and put forth the whole power that is in us. (Applause.)

Standing amid these flags and portraits, there instinctively comes to our lips the names of some of those distinguished citizens whose fame is indissolubly linked with yours, and whose labors and sacrifices for the Republic can never be forgotten. Thomas H. Benton, illustrious patriot, wise

statesman, historian of thirty of the most stormy and strategic years of the United States Congress! He was a man of splendid courage and of unswerving fidelity to conviction even when that fidelity seriously impaired his own fortunes and popularity. His dying words to President Buchanan, explaining his vote for that statesman in preference to his own son in law, are immortal words, fit to stand beside the loftiest utterances of Washington or Jefferson: "I voted for you because Fremont headed a sectional party, whose success would have been the signal for disunion. I have known you long, and I knew you would honestly endeavor to do right" There spoke the man of ideals and of convictions; the man who gathered the whole country into his warm regard, and who did the right as God gave him to see the right. Let his lofty sentiments be rehearsed to our statesmen and taught to our children! (Applause.)

Francis P. Blair, editor, soldier, congressman, vice-presidential candidate. His is a commanding figure, and never more commanding than when, in conjunction with Nathaniel Lyon, a native of Connecticut, by his wise foresight and skilful diplomacy, he held St. Louis loyal and saved Missouri and Kentucky to the Union. (Applause.)

John C. Fremont, scholar, pioneer explorer, who opened up the great West to our people and assured us of our fabulous wealth in prairie and mine and forest, presidential candidate of the first Republican convention, and again in 1864, when he withdrew to save his party from defeat. His is a name to conjure with in this land. Few Americans have had so eventful and conspicuous a career or have done so much to cultivate national self-respect and promote accurate knowledge of ourselves and of our vast domain. (Applause.)

But we are not here so much to recite the fascinating facts of your history, already known to you, or to call the roll of your illustrious citizens, as to recall the heroes and statesmen of the Revolutionary period, those whose wisdom, discretion, and valor won our independence and secured for us our place among the great nations of the world. We are patriotic Americans, oblivious of all the differences of more recent years; united in our veneration for the past, seeking to conserve all that is valuable in the national life and traditions, to foster an intelligent Americanism, and to perpetuate for our descendants the memories and principles which we hold sacred.

Compatriots, it is no small or unworthy task to which we have set ourselves. The men we revere were noble and distinguished men, stalwart Americans, whose majestic figures will forever dominate the foreground of our history. The deeds we commemorate were illustrious deeds, worthy to be sung with those of the Greek and Roman heroes. It is our high calling to remind our people of these heroic men and to celebrate in speech and song and monument and tablet the deeds that caused the world to wonder.

The shot fired at Lexington was "heard around the world." It announced a new birth of freedom, the beginning of a new civilization; the forthstepping of a new nation whose right to be was already established. The conditions of our modern life require a renewal of our consecration to American traditions and ideals. We have grown great and prosperous

and proud. We are absorbed in material things, the commercial spirit holds sway. That ceaseless tide of immigration which has already made New England half foreign, and is sweeping resistlessly over all the land, threatens to engulf us. Some voice must be uplifted in praise of the past, in defense of our great, underlying truths, lest we forget. What other voice can be lifted so strong, so persuasive, so commanding as ours? (Applause.)

Our youth must be indoctrinated. They must be taught to revere our heroes, to trust our principles, to dedicate themselves to the working out of our high destiny in love and in fear of God. What loftier service can we undertake? What cause more worthy of the best that is in us could appeal to us?

The Revolutionary fathers did their best as foundation builders and handed to their sons the tools with which to carry on and up the structure. The statesmen and leaders of succeeding days interpreted and enunciated the great precepts that were to regulate the national life. The brave soldiers of the Civil War, both blue and gray, settled at the points of their bayonets the eternal principles that were forever to determine the character of American civilization. The legislators of the reconstruction period planned wisely and well to start the reunited nation upon its new career. The men of the brief but glorious Spanish war expanded our territory and enlarged our mission and our responsibilities. Of all this sacrifice and labor we are the heirs. Ours is the equally important task to teach reverence, wisdom, fidelity, to curb the too intense spirit of partisanship, to sink sectionalism into a common patriotism, and to inculcate that loyalty which will hold America in the fore-front of the civilizing agencies of the world. (Applause.)

Nothing is too great or too difficult for consecrated Americans. The world belongs to our principles, and while we are true to our declared ideals Almighty God is on our side. Inspired by the spirit of the fathers, devoted to all those undying truths which are our most precious heritage, let us ourselves embody American ideas and lead our people to that glorious endeavor which shall make America the praise of all peoples and the joy of the whole earth. (Applause.)

We have much to do. Our work as a great patriotic society has only begun, but we may thank our sisters that we are not left alone to organize and carry forward the great work which lies before us.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, many of whom have graced this occasion by their presence today, have done a great patriotic work and have set a rapid pace for us to follow. They have shown great ability, indomitable pluck and energy, unbounded enthusiasm, and almost unlimited resources for pushing forward the many schemes they have devised for perpetuating the memories of the great soldiers and statesmen who founded this magnificent government of ours. And now they are building in the City of Washington a grand memorial hall that will be one of the most attractive features of the New City of Washington. All honor to the forty thousand Daughters of the American Revolution! We bid you God speed in all of your patriotic undertakings.

And now, Mr. President, in behalf of the twelve thousand Sons of the

American Revolution, I thank you and your colleagues in the management of this great exposition, the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the citizens of St. Louis, for the generous and hearty welcome extended to the delegates of the National Congress, Sons of the American Revolution, assembled here today. (Applause.)

GENERAL SHIELDS: We will now have some music by the band, which I desire to state is composed of students of the Indian School, wards of the nation, and the spirit with which they played "Star Spangled Banner" a little while ago shows them to be true patriots.

The selection by the Indian band was listened to with evident pleasure by the large audience, and at its conclusion was warmly applauded.

GENERAL SHIELDS: There are two great societies made up of the descendants of revolutionary sires — the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution. Why there are two I have never been able to find out, and at the time measures were taken to bring the two organizations together when the vote was counted in the State of Missouri, it was found that every member of the Sons of the American Revolution had voted aye, and every member of the Sons of Revolution but *three* had voted aye. So you can see how near together we are.

We have here today the President of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri, a man whom men love not only because he is a descendant of a revolutionary sire, but because of the excellence of the man himself. Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, President of the Missouri Society Sons of Revolution, will now address you. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY BISHOP DANIEL S. TUTTLE.

Mr. President and Members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.—I deem it an honor to have received your courteous invitation to be with you at this meeting of your National Society, and I feel it a great pleasure to be the instrument to bring greetings from the Missouri Society Sons of Revolution.

In some strange way, under God's providence, two societies started out some years ago with the same patriotic aims, with the same conditions of membership, formed of the same personnel, those looking back with pride upon the sacrifices of their ancestors, with the same desires beating in the hearts of all to uphold the noblest and best things in the nation, and for following in the way of patriotism. Since, unfortunately, the two *were* formed, we must do the best we can under the circumstances in the case. Efforts have not been wanting to bring the two organizations together — efforts outwardly have not been wanting. Efforts inwardly have *never* been wanting, for our hearts beat all the while in hopeful harmony and

unity that we may subserve the same patriotic ends both have in view; and some day, *some day,* when circumstances allow, we will be indeed *one outwardly,* as we are certainly *one inwardly* this very day. (Applause.)

Revolution was the word of a century ago for our fathers, and the call for their time of endeavor, active self-sacrifice, and patriotic devotion. *Evolution* is the word for us now! Evolution of the flag — the stars multiply in its blue canopy while the stripes remain fixed and certain, showing the Union from the beginning to be continuous, now and forever; one and inseparable! Unchanged forever, the thirteen; changing constantly, the forty-five! The old flag, then, is evolving. The last star is Utah.

Mr. President, may I travel out of the record a few minutes to say that I have just come from Utah? I have been there a week or two to look into matters. I lived there twenty years. Ladies, I'm not a Mormon! (Laughter.) I lived in Salt Lake City twenty years and spent all last week there. Will you take my testimony in saying that whatever have been the handicapping things, whatever have been the discordant things, whatever have been the incongruous things, whatever have been the undesirable things in the past, or whatever they may be in the present, in that land of Utah, there is no state in this Union that is more loyal today to the future of this great American land than that state represented by the forty-fifth star on the flag — the State of Utah! (Applause.) Spite of differences, spite of your suspicions, I can vouch from my own knowledge for the statement that inside the hearts of the young women and young men of Mormondom as well as Gentiledom is the fixed determination to stand true to the flag and true to this country in its evolution! I could not but give that tribute to my old Mormon friends who have stood by me kindly, whom I fought and who fought me as hard as they could for twenty years, but fought fair and square always. I could but give this tribute to my old friends and neighbors of the old state of Utah.

Another state of evolution is represented by these young men (indicating members of the band). Instead of riding on ponies over the plains and through the deep gorges of their old mountain homes, sounding the war-whoop — here they are discoursing to us pleasant and helpful music this morning. That's evolution! (Applause.)

Evolution! Read your morning papers and you find that our Mr. Hay and Mr. Roosevelt necessarily have their hands on, not only the pawns, not only the bishops, not only the knights, but on the kings and queens and castles, on the active pieces of the chessboard of the whole wide world's activities today; and it being so, the revolution summoning our sires to their sacrificial work has developed into this evolution summoning you and me and all our brethren, if we be true patriots to stand by and help our great, prosperous country to remain true and square and clean and honest and unselfish, so far as it is proper for a nation to be unselfish, in our dealings with these immense responsibilities which are developing for us.

Dear friends, one word more. Our work can be done best quietly,— quietly in our hearts, quietly in our homes, quietly in our societies, quietly in our communities, quietly, but *honestly* and *determinedly,* in our politics. We can do the best kind of work that way. The best work and hardest work and most influential work is often noiseless work, like the attraction

of gravity keeping the planets to their orbits and giving us the music of the spheres. The locomotive engineer does his easiest work, not his hardest work, when he rings the bell and blows the whistle. We can, therefore, do our best work in the quietest way.

I thank you for the honor of having brought to this National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the greetings, the good wishes, the prayers and hopes that as honor and success have been theirs in the past, so prosperity and happiness may be theirs for all the coming years. (Applause.)

GENERAL SHIELDS: The next number on the program was an address by Honorable Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, one of the most prominent representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution. Unfortunately, other business has detained him, so our old friend from New Jersey, Honorable John Whitehead, has consented to say a few words in his place.

I now have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Whitehead of New Jersey. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN WHITEHEAD.

I thank you, Mr. President, for the courteous introduction you have given me on this occasion. It is greatly different from the one I received the first time I addressed the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. An outside barbarian, who had reared his wigwam in that place on the edge of civilization called Chicago, introduced me as a representative of a state not in the Union. I did not then resent the offence and made a speech. In Boston, the hub of the universe, the president of the Massachusetts Association introduced me in the same uncivil manner, then I refused to speak.

I am now called upon to represent, not New Jersey, but its honored Governor, the Hon. Franklin Murphy. I think I will please him best by saying something about the commonwealth he loves so greatly and whose citizens have so honored him. I trust you will all appreciate the circumstances under which I appear before you, when you recall the fact that I was invited from the audience and am here without a moment's preparation.

I am a Jerseyman, and proud to be a Jerseyman. I glory in the fact that I trace my eligibility to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to Jersey ancestors, through two lines.

I am proud, too, of the fact that I come from pure Connecticut stock through a mother, a Yankee of the Yankees, with Adams blood in her veins, so you see I am true blue on one side and a "Nutmeg" on the other. (Laughter.)

It is natural, under these circumstances, that I should at this time say something about New Jersey. There are some who, apparently, were pleased to traduce our noble state, but I do not stand here to defend her. She needs no defence. (Applause.)

You must remember that she was the Belgium of the Revolution, she bore the brunt of the war, and never quailed under the burden. Over her domain passed the armies of both friend and foe.

No pen can truly record, no tongue faithfully proclaim the ravages she endured at the hands of her ruthless invaders. Her matrons and maidens were insulted by the lust of savage men; dwellings and barns were burned; cattle driven off; farms plundered; fair fields devastated, her citizens seized at midnight, in the dead of winter, carried from their peaceful homes, thinly clad and left to perish in prison ships and sugar houses.

The decisive battles of the war, which secured the independence of the colonies — Trenton and Princeton — were won within the borders of New Jersey.

The national flag which first floated at the head of regular troops of the colonial army was made by a patriotic Jersey woman.

Do you wonder, as you recall these events and many others which might be recounted, that I am proud of New Jersey?

Beside all this, another fact intensified my pride in our little commonwealth. I live where my ancestors resided for many generations before me, at Morristown, that historic locality where Washington and the patriot army spent two winters during the Revolution. Morris County was then filled with patriotic men and women. Its citizens refused to permit any Tory to breathe its fresh mountain air. If one had the temerity to proclaim sentiments disloyal to the cause of the colonies, he was politely invited to withdraw; and if he refused to retire, he was aided by force to leave the county.

The men were sturdy and uncompromising in their loyalty, and so were the women. They were mostly plain country folk, but they understood their rights and would relinquish none of them.

One or two stories about some of these women will give you a fair index of the patriotism of the whole community.

There was a little woman, not young, living at Parsippany, Rhoda Farrand by name. Her husband was away in the army, a lieutenant in a company made up of neighbors and the sons of neighbors. She was left at home, with her three children, to take care of the farm while the husband and father was away. On a Wednesday, in the winter, while the army was at Morristown, she received a letter from her husband, in which he told her that his men needed stockings and that they were ragged and stockingless. This was enough for this brave woman to enlist her sympathies at once. She instantly was at work, not by words but by alert action. The cattle on the farm had been taken to feed the starving soldiers, the horses drafted for the use of the army. A yoke of young steers was left, and an ox-cart. The next day Rhoda started on her errand of mercy, visiting the women in the hamlets and farm houses in her vicinity, her son driving the steers and she seated in a chair in the cart, knitting a pair of stockings. The two girls at home were given their task before she left. When she returned at night her pair of stockings was finished. The next day she went in other directions, aroused other women, and when she reached home that night another pair of stockings was done. During the remaining days of

that week and on Sunday the work went bravely on, and on Monday morning Rhoda and her son went to Morristown in the ox-cart with 138 pairs, not modern hose, but woollen stockings up to the knee. The men gathered round the cart and gave their benefactress such cheers as were never, before nor since, excelled for sincerity and enthusiasm. Gen. Washington heard the hurrahs and rode up to learn the cause; when he had heard the story he saluted Mrs. Farrand in true soldierly fashion and thanked her and her fellow workers in the name of his soldiers. The sweetest reward she received, however, was when her husband raised his tearful eyes to hers and said, "*Rhoda, I knew you would do it.*"

Other women of the county proved their patriotism. They opened their homes and their hearts to the poor starving soldiers, and gave them a right hearty welcome. That was the time when their means of showing their hospitality were limited. Their houses were small, provisions were scarce and money scarcer, but the sympathies of these women were large and they accomplished wonders in their efforts to render service to those who were battling for their country's rights. In the kitchens of those plain dwellings were often found the old-fashioned three-cornered fireplaces, stretching from one side of the room to the other, and in them a large iron crane, swung out with a huge iron kettle filled with a savory stew.

By the side of the fireplace was a barrel of cider and a pewter mug. Two names, among others, have come down to this generation embalmed with the memories of sweet charities, which so adorn women, shown to hungry suffering humanity. Cleo Mills, the ancestress of the Queen, for nearly sixty years, of the small kingdom in the home of the speaker, and Aunt Abby Condit, as she was familiarly called, the wife of Silas Condit, foremost among the patriots of New Jersey, member of the committee of safety and correspondence, and of the Provincial Congress. Each of these ladies had in their kitchens one of these iron kettles, filled at all times with the toothsome stew, and beside it was a barrel of cider, with the mug. The soldiers well knew these hospitable homes, and, as they passed and repassed, were invited in and served with a mess of the preparation and with a drink of the cider. Voice cannot repeat, nor pen record, all the deeds of the patriots of New Jersey, nor properly tell the great part she took in the strife for the independence of the colonies.

Can you wonder that I glory in the past history of the state I represent on the floor of this Congress?

The New Jersey Society has some claim on every member of the State associations connected with this national society. It was the first association formed, which bore the name of the "*American*" Revolution; it was the first to suggest the formation of the National Society. Her delegates are always to be found in attendance at the annual meetings and are ever ready to aid in all movements which will benefit other state associations, or the National Congress, or tend to the furtherance of the noble objects of their formation. They yield to no one in their patriotism and in their desire to perpetuate the principles of the Republic, and in their enthusiastic reverence for the national emblem of the greatness of the Republic.

All hail! bright ensign, whose stripes and whose stars
Give promise of glory and vict'ry's wars.
High up in the Blue thy bright stars advance,
Where the wild winds merrily sing and dance;
Gather the nations 'neath thy folds so broad,
Lead them to Freedom and to Freedom's God.
Say to th' oppressor, "Thus far mayst thou go;
But no farther on thine errand of woe."
Bid th' oppressed come to this land in the west,
Find here a home and a haven of rest.
Flame out in battle, all bright and glorious,
O'er sin and shame, wrong and hate victorious.
Then bid wars to cease, white-winged peace to reign,
Crowned with the grace of mercy's golden chain.
Float on, Oh Flag! of the brave and the free;
Float on, Oh Flag! o'er the land and the sea;
Float on, Oh Flag! through the countless ages,
Sung by poets and revered by sages.
Float on, 'till the land which gave thee thy birth
With Freedom's glad message fills the broad earth.

(Continued applause.)

General Shields: It is very evident that the men who introduced Judge Whitehead as belonging to a State not in the Union were egregiously mistaken.

We have with us today a representative of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from the grand old State of Pennsylvania, and I now take pleasure in introducing to you Honorable James Denton Hancock of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY JUDGE JAMES DENTON HANCOCK.

Fellow Compatriots, Ladies and Gentlemen.—When General Shields wrote to me in Pennsylvania asking me to speak on this occasion, I wrote back that I would do all in my power to aid in the pleasure or profit of the Society. I told him, however, that I would have to trust to the inspiration of the hour for what I should say. I have trusted to that inspiration, and when I look down upon these faces directly below me (indicating members of the Indian band), after listening to the beautiful music they have rendered this morning, I say I am proud to be a member of that race, — for I am an adopted member of one of the tribes of these Indians. (Applause.) Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see that our country, the Declaration of Independence, and the institutions of our free country have absorbed these people, and I, as one of them, can proudly say that my descent goes farther back than that of others here! (Laughter and applause.)

Bishop Tuttle, President of the Sons of the Revolution, told you something about the attempt which has been made to unite the two societies.

You have evidence here today that we can, through our institutions, assimilate the original inhabitants of these lands; but, unfortunately, neither of these two patriotic societies has been able to absorb and assimilate the other. Now, Bishop Tuttle, whose fault is that?

I was present in Cincinnati as a delegate to the convention held for the purpose of endeavoring to unite these two societies. A plan was formulated by the committees selected for that purpose, a plan for the consolidation of the two societies, and it was unanimously accepted by our society. We sent it back to the other society, and they debated all day, or nearly all day, upon it, and finally sent us a radically amended plan of organization. I shall never forget the eloquent speech made by the member from New Jersey, Governor Murphy, at that time. Some were opposed to adopting the new plan after having agreed to the first one submitted. He said we must accept it even though it were objectionable, for the sake of the results to be accomplished, and we again adopted their form. One of the conditions was that the proposed form of consolidation should be submitted to the various state societies for action. I believe that every State society of the Sons of the American Revolution voted for it, and so it stands today. I am proud of you, gentlemen of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, that you voted for it; but unfortunately a majority of your society voted against it and we are not consolidated today. We can consolidate these gentlemen here, but men claiming descent from the same ancestors who fought for the revolution cannot consolidate themselves.

With the influence you have (addressing Bishop Tuttle), I think you may properly exercise it upon your own society to the end that we may get together. (Applause.) I believe that, so far as the Sons of the American Revolution is concerned, that vote stands and is legal today, and if your society were to accept it today, it would be recognized by our society. (Applause.) We stand here ready to consolidate.

General Shields tells me this meeting must adjourn at twelve o'clock in order to make way for another meeting scheduled for that hour. It, therefore, becomes necessary for me to shorten what I have to say, though I have little more to say, anyhow. But the inspiration came from the remarks of Bishop Tuttle, and I felt that you should know, and that the citizens of this city should know, it is not our fault that we are not together. We can absorb all the nations of the world, but such is the situation that these sons of revolutionary fathers are not able to work together under one organization.

There is no feeling on my part in the matter, for I love you all. I know many of your men and admire them highly. It is not a question of character of the gentlemen of either society; but some reason which I cannot explain impelled your people to refuse to do what you yourself recommend. (Applause.)

General Shields: I can assure Judge Hancock that the Sons of the Revolution in the West, and the Sons of the American Revolution all over the country, in my judgment, are eagerly look-

ing forward with longing to the day when the two societies will be consolidated. We will now have the pleasure of listening to a representative of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. I will introduce to you Mr. George Williams Bates, who will address you. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES.

Compatriots and Friends:

The occasion of holding a National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution under the auspices of an Exposition to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase is one of fruitful suggestion. It is, indeed, appropriate to unite these two celebrations, because the one represents the principles of the Revolution, and the other the acquisition of this great territory which has so profoundly affected the American people. These events mark two great epochs in American history, and so intimate is the relationship between them that it can be said that the Louisiana Purchase followed as a necessary result of American Independence.

It is the proud boast of France that "what the ancient regime began in establishing an American independence, the First Consul completed." Thus they would have us believe, as claimed by Thiers in his "History of the Consulate and Empire," that "the United States are indebted for their birth and their greatness to the long struggle between France and England." Whether the political consequences followed might admit of doubt; but the facts of history would seem to bear out the latter statement of the distinguished French historian.

However, we are not so much concerned with the particular influence which brought about these two great events, as with what they represent in the national life of America. The American independence stands for political union, which made the United States a nation. The Revolutionary fathers were resolved to be a free and independent people, and that theirs should be a government of liberty and law under the guidance of a constitution which should declare its powers and limitations. The original idea of popular sovereignty emanated from the banks of the Connecticut, when the distinguished Thomas Hooker announced this doctrine soon after the Connecticut contingent had ended its long and weary march through the wilderness from Massachusetts Bay to that far distant land, the shores of the Connecticut River, which was then supposed to be the extreme western boundary of the continent. It declared that all sovereign power resided in the people. Since then it has been the aim and purpose of the American people to demonstrate that this was not only possible, but also practicable.

Such a sentiment early took root among the colonists, and when the period of the Revolution arrived it had so far advanced as to become a realty in the political thought of the day. Independence followed, and the people soon adopted a constitution embodying this sentiment, an instrument which Gladstone said was "the greatest state paper ever penned by the hand of man." (Applause.)

This was political expansion, the essential thought of which was declared when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and announced to the world that they had come to possess this land. It is said that after the Pilgrims landed,

"They first fell on their knees,
Then they fell on the aborigines." (Laughter.)

Even John Robinson, the pastor of Plymouth Colony, when it was reported to him in Holland that Miles Standish had massacred the savages who had intended to massacre the Pilgrims, is said to have replied that while it was proper to massacre the savages, it was a great misfortune that they had not first been converted. (Laughter and applause.) This seems to have been the policy of the American settler ever since. It was not so much a question as to what should be done with the original occupants of the country as a determination to possess their land, even if it became necessary to massacre them.

Following this line of policy, the American settler crossed the Alleghanies and soon found himself in possession of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the east bank of the Mississippi, but he had no outlet to the sea. Then arose the Louisiana question.

The problem which confronted Jefferson did not so much concern the acquisition of the territory as the manner in which he should deal with it after it had been acquired. He could purchase it, but how to govern it, troubled him. However, it was not for him to delay in securing possession. The great "Westward thrust of the settler folk," spoken of by Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West," made it absolutely necessary to get it. Although the matchless foresight of Napoleon anticipated the time when this great western movement would overrun this territory and take it from him, its disposition by him became a matter of prompt action and its sale to the United States followed.

The situation with Jefferson was most critical. What should be the relation of this new country to the states and to the general government? The idea of acquiring foreign territory, inhabited by a strange people, was a novel question. It had never been contemplated by the framers of the constitution and no express provision had been made for such a proceeding. Jefferson was a strict constructionist and he recognized the fact that if this purchase was to be made, the Constitution must be a "closed book" for the day; he must trust the people to ratify his purchase by acquiescence. The results have justified the means, and as the first great impetus to national expansion it made the further expansion of the national domain possible and settled the questions growing out of the acquisition of foreign territory.

Miles Standish was the first great promoter of national expansion, and the policy which he pursued was typical of the spirit of conquest and discovery that characterized the settlement and development of this country. Standish and Jefferson, each realized the necessities of the situation of his own day and acted accordingly. The result was that Standish prepared the way for the occupancy of this continent by his descendants, while Jefferson solved the question of foreign dominancy on this land, its pos-

session by the United States, and government by strictly constitutional methods. Jefferson had thus a great example in Standish. True, he did not have to fight the savages; but by the peaceful arts of diplomacy, the question of the conquest of a continent and the necessity of dealing with the great Napoleon at a most critical and trying period in the history of the French Empire, was before him. It may have been good fortune that when the United States became forced by the necessities of the case to acquire this great territory, Napoleon was so situated that in conceding this purchase, it was "his poverty, not his will, consented." It may have been the hand of fate which compelled Napoleon to abandon his dream of a colonial French empire in the interior of this continent and forced Jefferson by the purchase to violate the Constitution. But, whatever it was, the great transaction was accomplished and this land was to become, in the language of an eminent Englishman, "the natural basis for the greatest continuous empire established by man." (Applause.)

It foreshadowed the dominancy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, freed us from all foreign complications, and gave rise to the Monroe Doctrine. Samuel Adams, Hancock, and Washington could join hands with Jefferson, Livingston, and Monroe, and say that what had been contemplated in American Independence was consummated in the Louisiana Purchase. Its exploitation has made us what we are to-day. Even though it revolutionized American life and culture, the instant we accepted that great territory, with all its responsibilities and possibilities, we became a world power. (Applause.)

This is the greeting which we bring to this grand exposition, as associating these two great events in American history which have made possible the fulfillment of the glorious destiny of the Republic. (Applause.)

General Edwin S. Greeley, President-General: Compatriots, I now declare the fifteenth annual congress of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution formally open, and with the consent of the society I will announce the names of the Committee on Credentials, in order that our business may be hastened. This committee will meet immediately upon return to the Inside Inn, at headquarters, and will be prepared to report at the opening of this afternoon session. The following named members are appointed to serve on this committee:

John Paul Earnest, District of Columbia; John Jackson Hubbell, New Jersey; Isaac W. Birdseye, Connecticut; Daniel M. Lord, Illinois; Nathan Warren, Massachusetts; William A. Taylor, Ohio.

General Shields: I am requested to announce that the Society is invited to attend the celebration of George Rogers Clark day, June 24, at the Kentucky Building.

I have also to say that the room which was prepared for the business sessions of this congress, at the Inside Inn, has been

found to be too warm for the purpose, and since this discovery I have endeavored to secure a more comfortable meeting place. I did succeed in securing the use of the auditorium at the Missouri building for the session tomorrow morning, but further than that it was engaged. Old Pennsylvania has come to the rescue, however, and offers a hall in that building for a meeting place, where the subsequent business sessions will be held.

I thank you all for your attendance and attention, and ask you to pass to the front of the building, where the official photographer of the exposition is waiting to secure a photograph of the delegates present.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday afternoon, June 15, 2:00 o'clock.

The Congress was called to order in the Pennsylvania Building, World's Fair Grounds, by the President-General, General Edwin S. Greeley.

Judge James Denton Hancock offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States be adopted as the rules to govern this body in its deliberations."

Upon motion of Judge Hancock, duly seconded, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: Next in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Is that committee ready to report?

JOHN PAUL EARNEST, (D. C.): I have before me a list of the delegates and alternates which have been elected as delegates and alternates to this Congress. I will proceed to call the roll and will ask those present to answer, in order that an accurate list may be made for the Secretary. Any omissions or changes may be reported to the Secretary later.

Thereupon the roll was called and the list of delegates present, as finally corrected, was as follows:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Gen. Edwin S. Greeley.....President General
Major Ira H. Evans.....Vice-President General
Daniel M. Lord.....Vice-President General

John J. Hubbell.....Vice-President General
Arthur W. Dennis.....Vice-President General
Edward Payson Cone.....Secretary General
Nathan Warren .....Treasurer General
George Williams Bates.....Historian General
Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D.....Chaplain General

ARIZONA.

Clay F. Leonard, J. W. Benham.

ARKANSAS.

George C. Paine.

CALIFORNIA.

H. H. Ellis.

COLORADO.

Harper M. Leiper, Harold C. Stephens.

CONNECTICUT.

Morris B. Beardsley, Isaac W. Birdseye, Lewis B. Curtis, Isaac W. Brooks, Everett E. Lord, George F. Burgess, Charles G. Stone, Olcott B. Colton, Captain Henry P. Goddard.

DELAWARE.

William Beadenkopf.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John Paul Earnest, William Hamilton Bayly, Francis E. Grice, William V. Cox, Leon L. L. French, Thomas P. Randolph, Newton L. Collamer, Edgar B. Stocking, John B. Brownlow, D. M. Southerland, Paul Chouteau Beckwith.

ILLINOIS.

Charles Kingsbury Miller, D. M. Lord, Charles P. Whitney, George W. Murray, John Shepard, John D. Vandercook, L. M. Burt, M. W. Weir, H. B. Ferris, George V. Lauman.

INDIANA.

Frank Felter, John M. Lilly.

IOWA.

Henry Brown Hawley, Elbridge D. Hadley, James Rush Lincoln, Warren Scott Dungan, G. M. Holmes, A. T. Erwin, Morris W. Blair.

KANSAS.

L. M. Nellis, Colonel D. R. Anthony.

KENTUCKY.

John C. Lewis, W. W. Stephenson.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Rightor.

MARYLAND.

James D. Iglehart, Ira H. Houghton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathan Warren, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, George B. Robbins, Philip T. Nickerson, W. W. Young, S. M. Boardman, John K. Marshall.

MICHIGAN.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Theodore H. Eaton, Stanley G. Wight, Dudley W. Smith, E. W. Gibson, George W. Bates, George B. Remick, W. A. Butler, Jr., L. B. King.

MISSOURI.

George H. Shields, Dr. C. H. Hughes, Ashley Cabell, Linn Paine, I. Shreve Carter, John L. Robards.

NEW JERSEY.

John Whitehead, David L. Pierson, Oscar H. Condit, Col. James R. Mullikin, John J. Hubbell, E. Allen Smith, Samuel C. Cowart, Dr. Dowling Benjamin, J. Frank Parmly, Harry L. Harrison.

NEW YORK, Empire State Society.

Edward Payson Cone, J. T. Sawyer, Peter A. Porter, Sr., Dr. Earl H. King, George Clinton Batcheller, William H. Olmstead, Gustavus L. Prescott, Robert O. Bascom, Andrew Cone, William Crane.

OHIO.

Isaac F. Mack, E. P. Whallon, Emilius O. Randall, William A. Taylor, James H. Anderson, C. G. Martin, Clinton Crane, Allen B. Clements, John J Chester, Charles M. Beer, D. S. Miller, Mozart Gallup, Moulton Houk, Julius W. Atwood, John W. Lloyd.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William L. Jones, James Denton Hancock, Col. Robert W. Guthrie, Harry Blynn, Mortimer C. Miller, M. L. Lockwood, Lawrence P. Hancock.

RHODE ISLAND.

Arthur W. Dennis, Henry V. A. Joslin.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Capt. Theodore G. Carter, Frederick H. Rugg, E. W. Martin.

TEXAS.

Major Ira H. Evans.

UTAH.

Hoyt Sherman.

VIRGINIA.

George E. Crawford, Charles J. Anderson.

WISCONSIN.

Jonathan F. Peirce, Harold G. Underwood, Col. William W. Strong.

THE CHAIR: At the meeting of the Board of Managers held in New York the following order of business was recommended to this Congress for adoption. The resolution reads:

"*Resolved,* That the following order of business be adopted by this congress, after calling the meeting to order by the President-General:

1. Opening prayer by the Chaplain-General.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reading of minutes of last congress.
4. Report of General Board of Managers.
5. Reports of general officers.
6. Reports of standing committees.
7. Reports of special committees.
8. Reports of state societies.
9. Old and unfinished business.
10. New business, including election of officers.
11. Adjournment.

Moved by Mr. George W. Bates that the order of business presented and recommended for adoption by the Board of Managers be adopted by this Congress.

Motion seconded, and unanimously adopted.

A DELEGATE: Is that order of business adopted for today or for the entire session?

THE CHAIR: For the entire session. The next order of business is the calling of the roll of general officers.

The roll of general officers was thereupon called by the Secretary-General, with the result that the general officers named on a preceding page were found present.

THE CHAIR: Next in order is the reading of the minutes of the last Congress. As you know, the proceedings of the last meeting have been published and the volume has been circulated to all the State Societies.

COLONEL WILLIAM W. STRONG (Wisconsin): I move that the reading of the minutes of the last Congress be dispensed with.

Motion seconded and unanimously adopted.

D. M. LORD (Ill.): Should we not approve the minutes, even though we omit the reading of them? We have passed a motion to omit the reading, but have not approved the minutes. I move you, sir, that we approve the minutes of the last meeting as printed, without reading.

Motion seconded and adopted unanimously.

THE CHAIR: Next in order comes the report of the Board of Managers, which is included in that of the Secretary-General, and will be read presently, being next in order.

You will now listen to the report of the Secretary-General.

Thereupon Mr. Edward Payson Cone read the following report:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Your Secretary-General has the honor to report to the National Society a year of growth and prosperity among nearly all the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution. Many new chapters have been formed and these active local organizations have done much to interest patriotic sentiment in their immediate neighborhoods; and your Secretary-General recommends that each State Society shall make a study of the usefulness of these local chapters, and endeavor to form such chapters in each county of the state where it is thought possible to do so.

From the reports of the State Societies we gather that quite a number are showing vigorous growth. There should be some provision made by the National Society to help interest and enthuse those State Societies that are not showing active progress.

A strong national organization with greater financial support from the State Societies would form a centre from which would be disseminated enthusiasm and suggestions that would greatly aid in our growth.

During the past year arrangements have been made whereby a source of income has been turned into the national treasury, and also certain supplies have been materially reduced to the advantage of the State Societies.

At the congress held in New Haven an appeal was made for funds to complete the Martyrs' Monument to be erected in Brooklyn, New York, and several states responded generously. Your Secretary-General can report that a sufficient sum has been raised to make the erection of this Monument to the Martyrs a success. Two hundred thousand dollars will be available for this purpose, and the Sons of the American Revolution may claim the credit for having brought this undertaking to a successful conclusion.

During the year, five meetings of the Board of Managers were held at Broadway and Park Place, New York City, the headquarters of the Empire State Society, through its courtesy.

The first meeting was held May 27, and at this meeting arrangements were made whereby a rebate should be turned into the national treasury from the sale of insignia, rosettes, flags, ribbons, etc. The silver medal offered by the National Society was awarded to a student from Columbia University for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution."

The second meeting was held October 20, 1903, when letters of thanks were received from the Union League Club, the Quinnipiac Club, Yale University, the Mayor of New Haven, Connecticut, and the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, for the engrossed resolutions sent them, which were ordered at the congress held in New Haven, May 30, 1903.

The third meeting was held November 18, 1903. At this meeting the Treasurer-General reported that there was but a small sum available for the current expenses of the society, and a motion was adopted providing that the Ten Per Cent. Permanent Fund, amounting to $775.00, be turned

into the general fund of the National Society, its needs being such as to demand the same. The question of an order of service for the decoration of graves of Revolutionary soldiers on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was taken up. Also, resolutions were ordered sent to Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Chairman of the National Committee on Education, stating that the amount appropriated at the last congress ($800.00) could not be furnished, as the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was not sufficient to warrant the same; and resolutions to the chairman of the committee on the Memorial to be erected in Washington, D. C., expressing approval and heartily endorsing the plan.

The next meeting was held February 16, 1904. At this meeting an invitation to hold the National Congress of 1905 in San Francisco, California, was read. Amendments to the constitution, received from Colorado and Ohio, were read. The death of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, a member of the Ohio State Society, was reported and a committee was appointed by the President-General to draw up suitable resolutions to be sent to his family. The report of the committee is appended hereto. Resolutions were also ordered sent to Gov. Franklin Murphy, our Ex-President-General, on the death of his wife.

The last meeting of the Board was held April 30, 1904, and was called to order for the adjournment to St. Louis, June 15, 1904.

During the year a society has been formed in Alabama, and a movement is on foot to form another in Oklahoma.

Again your Secretary-General extends his thanks to the President-General, Executive Officers of the National Society, and the Board of Managers, as well as all the State Officers, for their uniform courtesy, aid, and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD PAYSON CONE,
Secretary-General.

(Applause.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HANNA MEMORIAL.

Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, President-General S. A. R.

DEAR SIR: The Committee appointed by the President-General to prepare and to transmit to the family of the late Marcus A. Hanna a tribute of the Society to the memory of their late compatriot beg to report that the duty has been performed. A memorial in the form of the accompanying photographic copy engrossed on parchment and bound in leather covers, has been sent to the family at Cleveland.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. BAYNE,
Vice-President-General, Chairman of Committee.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1904.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution through the service of his maternal great-grandfather, Israel Converse, a Captain in the Connecticut Militia, died in the city of Washington, February 15th, 1904.

His career as a private citizen was a marked success in many lines of earnest effort. As a statesman his devotion to his friend, the last martyred President, was most inspiring.

As an example of a true American in every walk of life his name will be tenderly revered by his fellow members in this Society.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man!"

In behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution we extend to the family of Compatriot Hanna their sincere sympathy in this bereavement.

By order of the President-General, Edwin S. Greeley.

JOHN W. BAYNE,
Vice-President-General.
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Past-President-General.
A. HOWARD CLARK,
Registrar-General.
Committee.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, APRIL 19TH, 1904.

Moved by Judge Whitehead, and duly seconded, that the report of the Secretary-General, as read, be received and printed in the next year-book.

Motion unanimously adopted.

The Treasurer-General, Mr. Nathan Warren, then submitted the following report:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL, 44 EQUITABLE BUILDING,
BOSTON, JUNE 10, 1904.

To the President-General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution:

The account of the Treasurer-General includes the period from April 30, 1903, to June 8, 1904. Both the normal receipts and expenses are in excess of previous years. Two Year Books, of 1902 and 1903, have been issued and paid for during the year, thus swelling above the regular amount the ordinary expenses. For the past five years the regular receipts and expenses for the year have been for each account about $3,000. The Society has followed the prudent course of providing funds in advance of the expenses, thus each year is started with a balance in the Treasury. This comes from the fact that the annual dues from the State Societies which are the principal source of income are payable in March and April and are paid by most of the Societies before the meeting of the Congress so that the Treasury generally shows the largest amount of the year from which the disbursements for the coming year for current expenses are to be drawn. It has been found, however, that this fact has given the im-

pression to some Compatriots that the annual balance is a surplus. On the contrary it is principally a fund for the future expenses of the year which, as before stated, are wisely provided for in advance. Every bill for current expenses during the period for which this report is made is paid with the exception of two of trifling amount which came to hand after the report was closed. Last year every bill was paid at the time of the report of the administration of finances by the Treasurer-General. Reference is made to this as some misapprehension has existed that the annual balances have been subject to reduction by bills in arrears. This has never been the case in the healthy condition of the finances of the Society.

The appropriation of $800 made at the last Congress, for the work of the Education Committee, has not been drawn upon. The Treasurer-General, as a matter of duty, called the attention of the President-General and Board of Managers to the fact that the current receipts would not justify this extraordinary expenditure, if the regular bills for current expenses were to be met promptly as has been the usual custom of the Society.

The ten per cent. Permanent Fund established by the Board of Managers in 1900 has, by the vote of the Board of Managers, been covered into the regular funds of the Society.

The balance of the Lafayette Fund which has been borne on the books for some years as a trust fund has by a vote of the Board of Managers and the consent of the contributing societies been transferred to the treasury of the Society. The Stars and Stripes Fund, the Thomas Jefferson Fund and the Prison Ship Martyr Fund have been sent to the proper destinations for the purposes for which they were contributed.

The expense of the Registrar-General's office necessarily includes the cost of engrossing and issuing the certificates. A great part of this expense is returned to the Treasury through the payment for the certificates and is accounted for under the proper head. That amount, less the cost of engraving, would make the average annual expense of the office about $375, while nominally it is in excess of that amount. A proper explanation of this fact is due to the office of the Registrar-General.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN WARREN,
Treasurer-General.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 30, 1903, TO JUNE 8, 1904.

Cash Balance, May 1, 1903.....			$2,908.18
RECEIPTS.			
Annual Dues: 1901.....$	8.25		
1902.....	18.00		
1903.....	357.00		
1904.....	2,226.25		
1905(?).....	5.00	$2,614.50	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 30, 1903, TO JUNE 8, 1904.—(Continued.)

Certificates	590.00	
Application Blanks	37.25	
Interest on Bank Deposits	24.47	
Interest on Lafayette and Permanent Funds	29.67	
Rebate on Insignia	293.35	
Lafayette Fund Transferred to Treasury	123.00	
	$3,721.24	
Stars and Stripes Memorial Fund	10.00	
T. Jefferson Road Memorial Fund	1.50	
Prison Ship Martyr Fund	113.50	$3,846.24
Total		$6,754.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing and Stationery	$ 652.58	
Expenses Office Registrar-General	828.00	
Expenses Office Secretary-General	288.58	
Expenses Office President-General	20.62	
Expenses office Treasurer-General	38.83	
Year Book, 1902	689.04	
Year Book, 1903	668.43	
Stenographing Congress	229.60	
Medals and Memorials	233.70	
Insignia	108.55	
American Bank Note Co.	175.00	
	$3,932.93	
Stars and Stripes Fund	180.00	
Prison Ship Martyr Fund	113.50	
Lafayette Fund	123.00	
Lafayette Fund Returned to Maryland Society	20.50	
T. Jefferson Memorial Road Fund	25.00	
Total Disbursements for Year		$4,394.93
Balance on Hand June 8, 1904, Deposited in First National Bank, Boston		2,359.49
		$6,754.42

Boston, June 8, 1904. NATHAN WARREN, *Treasurer-General.*

(Applause.)

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS BY STATES FOR PERIOD FROM APRIL 30, 1903, TO JUNE 8, 1904.

STATE.	Annual Dues 1901	1902	1903	1904	Certificates.	Blanks etc.	Total.
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona	....	....	$8.25	$8.00	....	$1.00	$17.25
Arkansas	$8.00	9.00	8.75	....	....	....	25.75
California	....	....	....	94.75	....	....	94.75
Colorado	....	....	....	29.50	....	1.50	31.00
Connecticut	....	....	....	259.25	$103.00	....	362.25
Dist. of Columbia	....	....	....	145.25	7.00	2.00	154.25
Delaware	....	....	....	19.25	7.00	1.50	27.75
Empire State	....	....	....	326.00	138.00	4.00	468.00
Florida	....	....	....	8.75	5.00	....	13.75
Society in France	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Hawaii	....	....	....	14.75	....	....	14.75
Illinois	....	....	....	125.00	54.00	2.00	181.00
Indiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa	....	....	....	48.50	31.00	....	79.50
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	....	....	18.75	....	7.00	2.00	27.75
Louisiana	$8.25	10.00	12.50	....	16.00	.75	47.50
Maryland	....	....	....	45.00	15.00	4.00	64.00
Maine	....	....	....	94.25	24.00	....	118.25
Massachusetts	....	....	....	350.00	42.00	4.00	396.00
Michigan	....	....	....	93.75	8.00	1.50	103.25
Minnesota	....	....	....	75.00	4.00	....	79.00
Missouri	....	....	21.25	29.25	....	....	*55.50
Montana	....	....	8.75	....	3.00	....	11.75
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	3.00	....	3.00
New Hampshire	....	....	....	92.50	14.00	1.50	108.00
New Jersey	....	....	93.75	....	13.00	1.50	108.25
Ohio	....	....	83.25	108.75	1.00	....	193.00
Oregon	....	....	....	30.75	....	....	30.75
Pennsylvania	....	....	101.50	....	53.00	3.50	158.00
Rhode Island	....	....	....	65.50	14.00	1.50	81.00
South Dakota	....	....	....	4.00	1.00	....	5.00
Texas	....	....	....	12.75	28.00	2.00	42.75
Utah	....	....	....	17.75	....	....	17.75
Vermont	....	....	....	64.25	6.00	1.50	71.75
Virginia	....	....	....	16.25	1.00	....	17.25
Washington	....	....	....	38.75	....	....	38.75
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	1.00	1.50	2.50
	$8.25	$18.00	$357.00	$2,226.25	$599.00	$37.25	$3,250.75

*(1905) $5.00.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 30, 1903, TO JUNE 8, 1904.

1903.			
May	23	F. W. Orvis (Education Com. "Good Advice").....$	9.00
"	23	E. Morrison Paper Co., Mailing Tubes for Certificates	8.00
"	23	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Blank Applications.....	36.25
"	23	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, April	66.40
"	23	E. Payson Cone, Expenses Secretary-General to May 14	34.72
June	15	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, May.	62.00
"	15	Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., One Cabinet, One Base...	58.25
July	27	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications.....	45.21
"	27	C. H. Elliott & Co., Stationery.....	92.09
"	27	F. W. Orvis, Cut of Insignia.....	1.00
"	31	Technical Press, Year Book.....	546.22
Aug.	5	E. C. Lewis, Binding Year Book.....	25.00
"	5	W. H. Critchley, Paper.....	74.40
"	7	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, June.	43.00
"	7	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, July.	48.00
"	7	Tiffany & Co., Medal.....	12.50
"	11	F. H. Coggeswell, Stenographing Congress.....	220.00
"	19	C. H. Blakeslee, Engrossing Testimonials.....	35.00
Sept.	1	E. P. Cone, Expenses Secretary-General.....	32.52
"	9	Prison Ship Martyr Fund, Remittance to W. R. Griffiths	100.00
"	10	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications.....	4.00
"	10	C. H. Blakeslee, engrossing testimonial to N. D. Larner	10.00
"	10	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, Aug.	60.00
"	15	J. Pollhemus Printing Co., McKinley Memorials.....	81.20
"	24	Adams Express Company, Expressage on McKinley Memorials and Year Book.....	43.42
Oct.	7	F. W. Orvis, Circulars.....	75.00
"	17	S. N. Meyer, Spanish War Medals.....	90.00
"	17	A. Howard Clark, Expenses for September.....	53.00
"	17	T. Jefferson Memorial Road Association, Contributions Sent to Association.....	25.00
"	19	E. P. Cone, Mailing and Addressing 11,000 Envelopes	156.75
Nov.	7	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, Oct..	58.00
"	7	Annin & Co., Buttons.....	21.60
"	14	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications.....	21.50
"	28	E. P. Cone, Expenses Secretary-General, August 21st to November 20th.....	59.86
"	28	E. S. Greeley, Expenses President-General to Nov. 24	20.62
Dec.	12	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, Nov.	65.40
"	12	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications.....	6.00
"	14	Stars and Stripes Fund, Remittance to Rev. J. F. Marr	180.00
"	26	Annin & Co., Buttons.....	21.60

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 30, 1903, TO JUNE 8, 1904.—(Continued.)

Dec.	26	Annin & Co., Buttons	$ 21.60
"	26	W. H. Critchley, Paper	.85
1904.			
Jan.	9	E. P. Cone, Expenses Secretary-General, January	37.60
"	13	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, Dec.	47.95
"	13	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Printing	45.50
"	19	F. W. Orvis, Year Book	1.50
"	19	E. C. Lewis, Binding	25.00
Feb.	5	Lafayette Fund, Return of Maryland Contribution	20.50
"	16	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, Jan.	58.50
"	16	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Year Book, 1903	86.00
"	16	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas	175.00
"	16	Woodward & Lothrop, Ribbon	43.75
"	16	Prison Ship Martyr Fund, Missouri Contribution Sent S. V. White	13.50
Mar.	12	A. Howard Clark, Expense February	58.00
"	17	Vail Linotype Composing Co., Year Book, 1903	520.60
"	31	E. P. Cone, Expenses Secretary-General to March 25	69.05
April	1	F. W. Orvis, Printing	21.50
"	12	A. Howard Clark, Expenses for March	63.00
"	15	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications	6.00
"	23	C. H. Elliott & Co., Printing	3.43
"	23	E. V. Brokaw & Co., Applications	2.00
"	23	Orvis Press, Printing	8.00
"	23	N. Warren, Expenses Treasurer-General for year	38.83
"	23	Lafayette Fund, Balance Transferred to Treasury of Society	123.00
"	23	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications	4.00
May	6	G. W. Knox Express Co., Freightage from Cleveland	9.33
"	6	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications	4.00
"	6	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, April	77.25
"	6	J. M. Barrett, Shipping Year Books	26.00
"	10	C. H. Blakeslee, Engrossing Resolutions on Death of Mrs. F. Murphy	5.00
June	2	Orvis Press, Stationery	2.25
"	4	A. Howard Clark, Expenses Registrar-General, May.	67.50
"	7	E. P. Cone, Expenses Secretary-General to June 1st	54.23
"	8	E. V. Brokaw & Bro., Applications	2.00
		Total Disbursements	$4,394.93

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STARS AND STRIPES MEMORIAL FUND.

April	30, 1903,	Contributions 1902–3 $170.00
May	8th, 1903,	Contributions Washington Society 10.00
		$180.00
December	14, 1903,	Remittance to Rev. J. F. Marr, London, Eng. $180.00

PRISON SHIP MARTYR FUND.

Contribution of Connecticut Society	$100.00
Contribution of Missouri Society	13.50
	$113.50
Remittance to W. R. Griffiths	$100.00
Remittance to S. V. White, Treasurer	13.50
	$113.50

THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ROAD ASSOCIATION.

Contributions, 1902–3	$23.00
Contributions, 1903–4	1.50
	$25.00
Remittance to Association	$25.00

LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance of Contributions	$143.50
Returned to Maryland Society	$ 20.50
Balance covered into Treasury of Society by vote of Board of Managers and consent of contributing Societies	123.00
	$143.50

This is to certify that an examination has been made of the books and accounts of Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the period from May 1, 1903, to June 8, 1904; that the accompanying statements of receipts and disbursements appear correct; that proper vouchers are on file for regular expenditures and that the balance of cash on hand agrees with the account on the books of the First National Bank of Boston, namely, $2,359.49.

FRANCIS H. APPLETON,
Chairman of Auditing Committee.

June 13, 1904.

Upon motion of Judge Whitehead, duly seconded, the report of the Treasurer-General was accepted and ordered printed in the proceedings of this Congress.

JUDGE HANCOCK: Mr. President-General, I do not know whether the motion I propose to make is out of order or not; but as it is made at the suggestion of the President-General, possibly he will waive the point of order. The matter I offer for consideration is this: There are quite a number of resolutions upon various subjects which have been before the Board of Managers, and several amendments to the constitution have been offered by various State societies. Because of the very hot weather and the state of confusion existing here to some extent, it will probably be long and tedious work to consider all these resolutions and amendments at length in convention.

I therefore move that a committee of five be appointed by the President-General, to which shall be referred all resolutions and amendments, this committee to report back to this body later during this Congress. (Seconded.)

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn by Judge Hancock with the consent of the second.

THE CHAIR: I wish to explain that this motion was proposed for the purpose of expediting business. A small committee can easier and better consider these things than can a committee of the whole, after which all matters before it would come before the Congress for consideration and final disposition.

MR. E. W. GIBSON (Mich.): May I ask a question? I notice that the Treasurer-General gives credit to the Prison Ship Martyr Fund in the sum of $113.50. I think more has been paid in than that. The Treasurer of the Michigan Society sent in a contribution to this fund for which a receipt not signed by the Treasurer-General was returned, and the amount is not represented in the report. I think all amounts contributed for any of the various funds should pass through the Treasurer-General's hands so that proper credit may be given. This report would be misleading with regard to the amount contributed for this fund.

I move that all funds pass through the Treasurer-General's hands and proper credit given therefor.

THE CHAIR: That is provided for in the by-laws. This particular check from Michigan was transmitted to a former chairman of the Committee on Martyrs' Monument, then sent to some one else who sent it to me, and I, in turn, sent it to the President of that association. I acknowledged the fact that the money had been received and sent the receipt of the President of that association.

MR. NATHAN WARREN: I think when the request for contributions to this fund was made, it was left optional to send them to the Treasurer-General or direct to the President of the Martyrs' Fund. I received but two contributions, one from Connecticut and one from Missouri, and I sent these checks directly to the President of that fund. That is all the money that passed through my hands, because I think it was generally understood that the remittances should be made directly to the President of the fund. These two items I simply accounted for as having passed through my hands.

MR. CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER (Ill.): The Illinois Society raised fifty dollars and remitted it to the Treasurer of the Martyrs'

Fund, as it was not known where else to send it. It was sent direct.

THE CHAIR: The next business in order is the report of the Historian-General.

Mr. George Williams Bates presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

The holding of the Annual Congress of this society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase is a matter of special interest, because of the intimate relation which that great event bears to the American Revolution and the part it played in the development of the country. As such, it should have appropriate mention in this report.

HISTORICAL WORK OF THE STATE SOCIETIES.

The historical work of the State Societies may be said to embrace two historical fields of labor, one of which covers the celebration of historic days of the Revolution, and the other embracing the erection of tablets and monuments to commemorate particular heroes or events of the Revolution, as well as great events or epochs in the history of the country.

In this respect, we have to report the celebration of the following anniversaries by State Societies:

Maryland Society	Peggy Stewart Day	October 19
Tennessee Society	Battle of King's Mountain	October 19
Hawaiian Society	Battle of Bunker Hill	June 17
Hawaiian Society	122d Anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown,	October 19
Iowa Society	Battle of Lexington	April 19
Empire State Society	Battle of Lexington	April 19
Minnesota Society	Battle of Trenton	December 26
Minnesota Society	Washington's Birthday	February 22
Massachusetts Society	Patriot's Day	April 19
Syracuse Chapter of the Empire State Society	Washington's Birthday	February 22
Louisiana Society	Washington's Birthday	February 22
Louisiana Society	Independence Day	July 4
California Society	Lexington Day	April 19
Arizona Society	Battle of Lexington	April 19
Connecticut Society	Battle of Lexington	April 19
Michigan Society	Anniversary of date when American Independence was acknowledged by Great Britain and Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1782	November 30

SIEGE OF BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Society unveiled a tablet, October 19, in the Dorchester Old North Burying-ground, in commemoration of the unknown dead who lost their lives during the Siege of Boston. The memorial is a big boulder of Roxbury pudding stone, with a bronze tablet inserted in the rock.

BOSTON, WITH ITS ENVIRONS, IN 1775 AND 1776

From Scribner's Popular History of the United States,
Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers

The Siege of Boston marks some of the great events of the Revolution. The Provincial Forces had become the Continental Army with Washington as its commander. Boston had been evacuated by the British, the theatre of war was transferred from New England to the valley of the Hudson, and the American commander made his triumphal entry into Boston. The army around Boston was an object of great interest, as well as curiosity, because of the poverty stricken condition in which it found itself.

On the third of July, 1775, Washington had assumed command of the Continental Army at Cambridge under the celebrated elm tree on the Commons. At once he visited the American posts, reconnoitered those of the enemy, and began to reorganize the army. From Prospect Hill he took a comprehensive view of Boston and Charlestown. At this time, there still remained in Boston six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three inhabitants. The British army only numbered sixty-five hundred effective, rank and file; while the American army did not have more than fourteen thousand, five hundred fit for duty. General Charles Lee had command of the left wing of the Army, which was stationed near Prospect Hill. The center was stationed near Cambridge, under the command of General Israel Putnam, while General Artemus Ward held the right wing at Roxbury and Dorchester. Every farmer in Worcester and Hampshire, and even in Berkshire, esteemed himself a sort of commissary and the Army was fed without so much as a barrel of flour from the Continental Congress. As a military organization, the American Army was in no condition to make an attack on the city. Still, Washington ordered a heavy cannonade and bombardment of the town for two nights prior to the erection of fortifications on Dorchester Heights. On the fourth of March, 1776, from Cobble Hill (Somerville), from Lechmere's Point (East Cambridge), and from a battery in Roxbury, the firing was renewed with greater vehemence than before, and was returned by the British with great zeal. This was done by Washington to harrass the enemy and divert attention while taking possession of the heights of Dorchester, proceeding to raise the intrenchments of American independence, and opening fire on Boston.

The British beheld with astonishment the fortifications which had sprung up during the night. Although well supplied with provisions and ammunition, while the Americans had a supply scarcely sufficient for a few days, the British were obliged to dislodge the New England farmers, or retreat. An attempt to attack was made by the British, but it was without heart in the enterprise. General Howe decided that resistance would be fruitless and concluded to embark for New York. Washington drew nearer and nearer to his enemy, soon gained possession of Nook Hill and with it the power of opening the highway from Roxbury to Boston. From every height and every wharf, Howe was observed by the citizens of Boston to be embarking, and as he sailed out of Boston Harbor Washington marched into the town. "And never," says Bancroft in his History of the United States, "was so great a result obtained at so small cost of human life. The putting the British Army to flight was the first decisive victory of

the industrious middling class over the most powerful representatives of the mediæval aristocracy; and the whole number of New England men killed in the siege after Washington took the command was less than twenty; the liberation of New England cost all together less than two hundred lives in battle; and the triumphant general, as he looked around, enjoyed the serenest delight, for he saw no mourners among those who greeted his entry after his bloodless victory."

Purchase of the Jumel Mansion.

Under the initial leadership of the Empire State Society, Washington's Headquarters in New York City, the famous Morris or Jumel Mansion on One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, was purchased by the city, and the surrounding block converted into a public park. The title to this property passed to the city October 20, 1903.

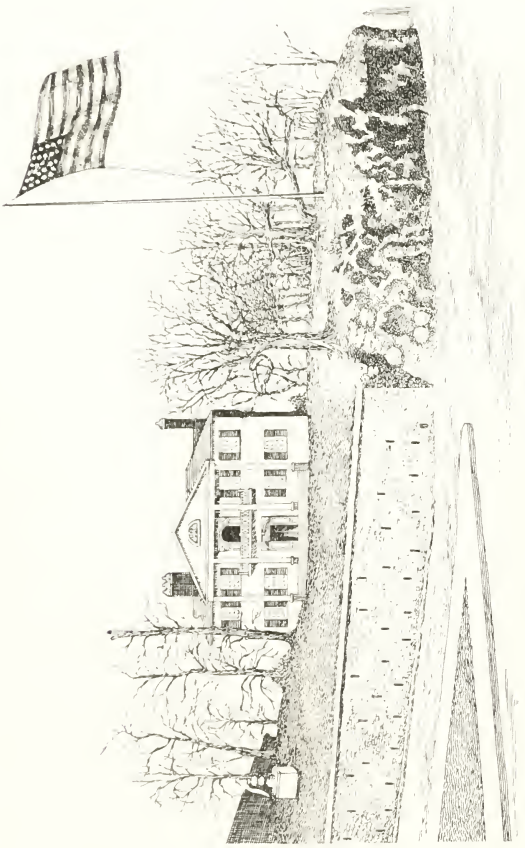
This is an event of great interest.

This house is on Washington Heights, where Washington's headquarters were established, September 15, 1776, and which he quitted just in time to avoid capture, November 16 of the same year, when the mansion and the fortified posts on the upper part of Manhattan Island were captured by the British. The Jumel Mansion deserved preservation as a well built mansion of the Colonial period, as well as for its historical associations. The purpose is to preserve the old Washington headquarters as a museum for Revolutionary relics. This house was begun in 1756 and completed in 1758. It is now nearly one hundred and fifty years old. Its original owner was Roger Morris, a colonel in the British Army, who was associated with Washington under General Braddock in the French and Indian War. Morris was loyal to Great Britain in the War of Independence. He was appointed a member of the King's Council for the Colony of New York, and at the beginning of the Revolution he took his family to a place of greater security, leaving the house in charge of servants. When the Continental Army was being concentrated in New York, early in 1776, Generals Greene, Heath, Putnam and Knox noticed the commanding position of the Morris house and visited it. Washington also visited the place. When it was resolved to make a determined stand to the northward, with a view of keeping the British shut up in New York, Washington chose the Morris house as his headquarters.

From this house, the remarkable "General Orders on the Conduct of the Army" were promulgated. In the spacious council room, now the drawing room, the Stockbridge Indians pledged to Washington their sympathy and friendship. There, too, Washington counselled daily with his staff and the generals of his army and received prominent patriots of the city and the colonies.

When Howe's Army began working its way towards Washington's rear, the American general left the headquarters in charge of Colonel Magaw, to whom he assigned for its defense a force of about twenty-six hundred men. After the battle at White Plains, it was apparent that the fall of the last of the defenses on Manhattan Island was inevitable. When

the battle was imminent, Washington, November 17, 1776, returned to his headquarters with Generals Putnam, Greene, and Mercer, to observe the disposition of the forces; but finding them already engaged by superior



THE JUMEL MANSION, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY

numbers, they retired just in time to escape capture. A regiment of Scotch Highlanders crossed the Harlem and scaled the precipitous bluff in face of a galling fire from a company of sharpshooters concealed be-

hind trees and rocks. Ninety of the Highlanders were killed, but the regiment took the Heights and the Morris house. From that day until 1783, the house was the headquarters for the portion of the British Army on the north part of Manhattan Island.

Lord Howe temporarily occupied it and turned it over to Baron Von Knyphausen, the Hessian commander. Thence Colonel Magaw, Captain Graydon, and others were dispatched to the prisons in New York City and the prison ships.

Washington, with Rochambeau, viewed the house through field glasses from the hills across the Harlem in 1781. He visited it on his triumphal re-entrance into the city in 1783, and again as President of the United States on July 10, 1790, on which occasion he dined there with Vice-President John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Henry Knox. During this last visit, Washington is said to have planted the seed from which the thirteen ears of corn, said to have hung on the wall during the last one hundred and thirteen years, were grown.

In 1810, Stephen Jumel, an exile planter from San Domingo, and then one of the wealthy merchants of New York, bought the property. In 1815, Stephen Jumel planted a large number of cypress trees from the garden of the Tuilleries, where Napoleon had placed them when they were given to him by the Khedive of Egypt. Fourteen are still growing along the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

In 1832, Stephen Jumel was thrown from a carriage and killed. The house had been given to Madame Jumel in 1815 and was hers at the time of his death. On July 3, 1833, the widow was married to Aaron Burr in the reception room of her mansion. She died in 1835.

The house is built of heavy timber, lined with brick brought from Holland. There has never been a change in the exterior, and the changes in the interior had been few and wholy in harmony with the architecture, aside from the papering of the walls. The paper in the room used as a billiard room by General Earle, who owned and occupied it prior to his death, is said to be the first ever imported into New York. The ears of corn, said to have been in the same place on the wall since 1790, were evidently placed there after the wall was papered.

The Louisiana Purchase.

The period of the Revolution closed in 1783, when England recognized the independence of the United States, which had become a political body under the form of a confederacy but with no well defined powers of government. The adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, made the people of the United States a nation. The thirteen colonies had become thirteen states and occupied practically the Atlantic seaboard. It is quite evident that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated or provided for any extension of the national domain.

It was insisted that there was no express provision in the Constitution which permitted either the acquisition of foreign territory or the introduction of a strange people into the body politic, and that neither could

be accomplished except by the unanimous consent of the several states of the Union. The unchangeable provisions of the Constitution might limit the powers of government, but the American settler was an irresistible force which it was impossible either to restrict or restrain. To him there was no such thing as State lines, and immediately after the close of the Revolution he made the first settlements in Ohio, at Marietta, and his fellow passengers on the Mayflower were the original settlers of the great Northwest. The Alleghanies had now ceased to be the extreme western boundary of the United States, and it was not long before Kentucky and Tennessee became large and vigorous settlements. The one great object of existence was to possess the "Father of Waters," that it might run "unvexed" to the sea. The Mississippi River was then in the possession of a foreign power, which sought to restrain and impoverish the American settlers by prohibiting the free navigation of the river, but the "westward thrust of the settler folk," as Roosevelt puts it in his "Winning of the West," could not be impeded on its march to the Gulf.

The Louisiana Purchase now became of the greatest importance. This event is said to have been the result of three long-continued forces in American history, viz., the advance of the pioneers towards the west; the diplomatic struggle between France, Spain, England, and the United States for the possession of the Mississippi Valley; and the rivalry of those powers over the disintegrating empire which Spain had reared in the new world. But whatever the force which produced this result, it is true that when one considers the magnitude and sweep of the American settlements which were rapidly forming in the West, as it is said, it cannot be denied that whatever nation might temporarily control the Mississippi River, it was bound to happen that this vast interior of the continent would eventually come under the government of the American people. This contest for the Louisiana territory really involved a contest not only for the whole Mississippi Valley but in fact for ascendency in the Western Hemisphere.

France, Spain, and the Mississippi.

The period from 1763, when France withdrew from America, to 1803, the date of the cession of Louisiana, was marked by the most momentous issues. Spain had acquired Louisiana from France in 1763. On the Declaration of Independence, France procured the assistance of Spain and joined forces with the Americans to make the United States the dominant force in America. Spain had hoped to restrain the United States to the Alleghanies, and had also desired to exercise a protectorate over the Indians and exclude the United States from the Mississippi. But the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, granted our demands for a boundary on the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, the Thirty-first degree, and the St. Mary's River. This also included the navigation of the Mississippi.

Spain repudiated England's right to yield to us territory of which she herself was in military possession, and actually refused to open the navigation of the Mississippi as she thought it to be the key to her monopoly of

Spanish America. Even England refused to evacuate the territory between the Ohio, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi.

Immediately after the Revolution, a large number of American settlers found their way to the Ohio and made a settlement between the two great Indian confederacies on the north and south, each of which was dominated by rival European nations, both anxious to check the advance of the United States. England was quite sure that the loose confederation would break asunder, but she could not chasten the Indians, protect the western settlers, nor secure our claims to the navigation of the Mississippi. This created a situation which was intolerable to the "Men of the Western Waters." The settlers came near rising in insurrection. The result of the French Revolution broke the family compact which bound England and Spain together, and came near ending in a war between these countries which might have enabled England to supersede Spain in the control of the Mississippi, also to win the support of the western settlers by the offer of free navigation and to organize a revolt of Spanish America. This would have broken the Spanish monopoly and opened this vast region to England's commerce.

In 1790, Miranda, the celebrated Venezuelan revolutionist, proposed to Pitt that England should bring about the formation of an independent Spanish America, to include all of Spanish America, except Brazil and Guiana, together with Central America, Mexico, Cuba, and Louisiana.

Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State under Washington, saw clearly the danger to the future of the United States. It being apparent to him that with England's possession of Canada, Louisiana and Florida on the one side, and her fleet on the other, she would soon find means to unite to them all the territory covered by the ramifications of the Mississippi. He instructed our representative to point out to Spain that her best policy would be to cede Florida to us and yield the navigation of the Mississippi, on the condition that we should guarantee her territory west of that river. Washington had not the military strength to prevent England's military expedition by arms; but fortunately the crisis passed, because France refused to recognize the family compact and Spain thus isolated was obliged to make terms of peace.

French Designs on Louisiana and Florida.

In 1792, France had designs, influenced by Miranda, to win back her own American provinces at the expense of the Spanish Empire in America. Genet was sent to America to secure a treaty of alliance, the object of which was to secure the territory of Louisiana and Florida and the conquest of Canada; and, failing to secure this, to start up a revolution in Louisiana and the other provinces adjoining the United States. But he found Washington firm in his policy of neutrality. Then he proceeded to organize an army in the Carolinas and Georgia, and even authorized the famous George Rogers Clark to form an army, descend the Mississippi under the French flag, and capture New Orleans.

Fortunately, the Reign of Terror in France put a stop to these undertakings; although it can be said that but for the "cold neutrality" of

Washington, the West under the banner of France might have been carried into a crusade against Spanish America that would have changed the whole current of the history of the United States.

France Schemes to Get Spanish Territory.

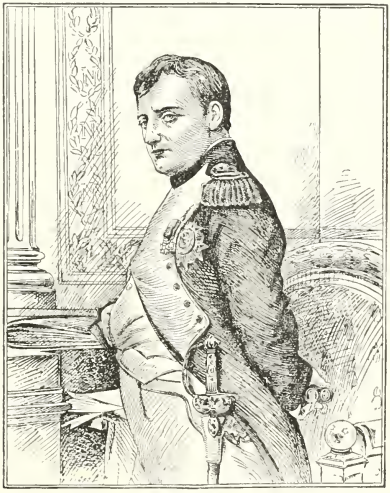
The Jay Treaty of 1795 made a marked change in the relation of the United States to this western question. It put an end to England's influence over the Indians north of the Ohio and relieved us from the pressure of a foreign power to the north of the United States. Spain became apprehensive that the treaty might mean a joint attack by England and the United States on her southwestern possessions and as a consequence yielded our boundaries and free navigation. This was a hard blow to France, as she had vainly demanded Louisiana for herself in the treaty of Basle which closed her war with Spain, in 1795. But she was determined to dominate the foreign affairs of Spain and to acquire large sections of American territory. In 1796, she instructed her minister to Spain to ask for the relinquishment of Louisiana and the Floridas, as a means of protecting the rest of Spanish America: and while Spain did not accede to these demands, she was induced by France to continue to hold possession of the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, under the expectation of a possible attack by England and the United States. The plot, however, was discovered and the whole scheme failed through the refusal of Godoy, the prime minister, to play the part of a tool for the ambitious designs of France.

In 1798, France proposed to Spain that the Papal Legations, together with the Duchy of Parma, should be made a principality for the son-in-law of the King of Spain if Louisiana should be relinquished to France. Talleyrand had hoped by this means to acquire Louisiana in order to revive France's Colonial policy, as he believed that Spanish America could be protected and vast territories opened for colonization, and that Louisiana could be made the granary for her important Colonial possessions in the West Indies. Again he urged upon Spain to relinquish Louisiana and Florida, under the assurance that he would make them "a wall of brass forever impenetrable to the combined efforts of England and America."

But the growing military greatness of France aroused both England and America; and while actual hostilities were provoked between the United States and France on the sea, the matter was taken up by William Pitt, then prime minister, to extend English influence in Spanish America. It was even proposed by him, in February, 1798, that unless Spain could prevent a revolution and save herself from the domination of France, England would join the United States to free Spanish America. Alexander Hamilton expected to receive command of the United States forces, if hostilities actually broke out, and would have thus become the Washington of Spanish America. Fortunately, John Adams, then President, absolutely declined to take any part in the undertaking; and, in 1800, he procured a termination of the hostilities between this country and France.

Louisiana Ceded to Napoleon.

The tremendous figure of Napoleon now appeared upon the scene. In September, 1800, he made a treaty with this country, and on the next day Spain retroceded Louisiana to France. Napoleon had promised her never to alienate the province; but after making a preliminary treaty with England in October, 1801, he set out on the accomplishment of his great purpose to establish a Colonial Empire in the interior of this continent,



NAPOLEON AS FIRST CONSUL

By permission of Ginn & Company
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For this purpose, he sent forward a large army to occupy San Domingo, then in a state of insurrection under that wonderful negro, Toussaint L'Ouverture, as a part of the general scheme for the formation of such an empire which might ultimately exercise a dominant force in western America.

Jefferson's English Alliance.

Jefferson now became alarmed at the prospect of French ascendency in the interior of this continent, and in the spring of 1802, wrote Livings-

ton, our minister to France, that "the day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low water mark. It seals the union of two nations who in conjunction can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we marry ourselves to the British fleet and navy."

His only desire was the cession of New Orleans, or at least West Florida, as a means of securing free transit of the Mississippi. He had no particular interest in the territory west of the river. It is said that if Napoleon had been able to throw a large army into New Orleans, Jefferson might not have resisted this occupation, and the whole future of the Mississippi would have been in question. But with the destruction of the French Army in San Domingo by war and pestilence, Napoleon had no longer any desire to carry out his gigantic designs for a Colonial Empire.

The Federalists now demanded war with France and Spain. But Jeffer-

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, STATESMAN

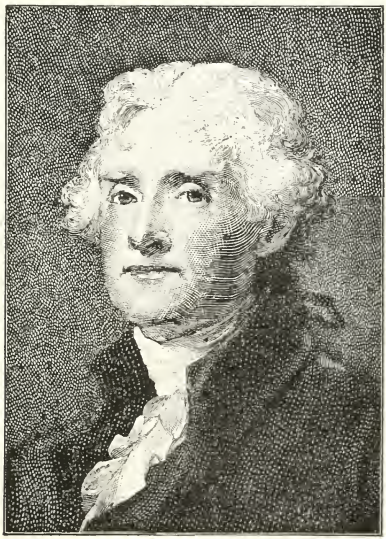
From Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History

son sought to allay the military spirit thus aroused among the people, and sent Monroe, March 2, 1802, to Paris on a special mission to secure one of three alternatives.

First, he was to purchase New Orleans and the Floridas; second, if necessary, he might guarantee to France her possessions beyond the Mississippi; third, if France refused to cede New Orleans, he was to make an effort to secure space enough for a large commercial town near the mouth of the Mississippi, together with provision for a complete right of deposit. Jefferson would thus have been willing to accept the right of navigation rather than make the Louisiana purchase an immediate cause of war; but if France compelled hostilities by closing the Mississippi, he was to ask an alliance with England.

Napoleon Gives Up Louisiana.

The speedy prospects of a war with England made Napoleon reveal his plans to relinquish Louisiana. He now foresaw the impossibility of holding the territory if England and the United States combined against him to take this country. At least, he thought the result of a war with England would be the loss of Louisiana; while, on the other hand, if he could cement the friendship of the United States by the sale of the Province, he would deprive England of a strong ally and enrich his treasury with funds for his approaching operations. Thus, the vision of a



THOMAS JEFFERSON

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great colonial Empire in America gave place in his mind to new European projects. Whatever the consideration by which he was swayed, it is the fact that it was due to the determination of this "Titan of the Revolutionary Era" that Louisiana and the preponderance in the Western Hemisphere passed to the United States without a struggle.

Tallyrand immediately took up the matter of sale with Livingston and asked him what he would give for all of Louisiana, while Livingston only

asked for a little strip at the mouth of the river. Few at that time realized the vastness of this region. Livingston certainly had no adequate conception of its importance. He even denied any interest in the trans-Mississippi country. Napoleon's brothers vainly struggled to prevent him from making his arbitrary cession of Louisiana; but Napoleon was the dictator of France and on April 30, 1803, the United States secured Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars. "In Bonaparte we had no friend," says Sloane in his "World Aspects of the Louisiana Purchase," "but what the ancient régime began in establishing an American independence, the First Consul completed; for, thanks to him, we fought the War of 1812 for commercial liberty, while the exploitation of Louisiana has made us what we are."

Political and Constitutional Results of the Purchase.

No event in the history of this country, it is said, has had greater political and constitutional effects than this purchase. The change in American life and comfort was simply revolutionary. The question as to what should be the construction of the Constitution was of the most vital character. It strengthened the loose interpretation of its provisions, notwithstanding the fact that Thomas Jefferson, a strict constructionist, was a most stringent advocate of States' Rights and was even the author of the Kentucky Resolutions. He believed that the purchase was unwarranted by the Constitution and that to carry out the terms of the Treaty would be to "make blank paper of the Constitution by construction." He wanted a constitutional amendment to validate his action. But his friends among the strict constructionists and the States' Rights sect insisted that the acquisition and incorporation of the territory was constitutional, as embraced within the treaty-making power of Congress. Mr. Justice Cooley, in his "Acquisition of Louisiana," says that "from a party standpoint, it was no mistake whatever, but a bold measure of wise policy."

The splendid opportunities which this offered for promoting the peace of North America, at the same time furnishing the broad foundation of a great democracy, quite overpowered his doctrinaire ideas, practical statesman that he was. He believed that this case was an exceptional one, and that the evil of construction would be corrected by the good sense of the country. Nevertheless, it amounted to a practical surrender of the doctrine "that popular acquiescense might take the place of a constitutional amendment;" although it might operate to double the area of the Union and change the whole physio-graphic basis of the Nation. This broad interpretation of the treaty-making power of Congress itself paved the way for an imperial expansion of the United States, and at the same time it laid the foundation for a readjustment of sectional power within the Union.

The Treaty provided that the inhabitants of Louisiana should be incorporated into the Union and admitted according to the principles of the Federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. It was not to be governed permanently as a colonial dependency by a partnership of sovereign States; but the partnership was

to be enlarged by the action of the President and twenty-six members of the Senate. New England insisted that it could only be done by the assent of each individual State, which was required to admit a new partner. It was also seen that New England would be ultimately swamped by the votes of the representatives from the west and south. Against the proposed arrangement, vehement protests were made and some of the States even began to threaten secession.

It did not matter that Jefferson made himself a monarch of the new territory and wielded over it, against its protest, the power of a king, so long as it was for the welfare of the country that he should do so. "The hopes of humanity" says Adams, in his History of the United States, "lay thenceforward, not in attempting to restrain the government from doing whatever the majority should think necessary, but in raising the people themselves till they should think nothing necessary but what is good."

It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of the issues thus raised as to whether this territory was to be ruled as an imperial possession or to be absorbed into the Union, thereby overturning the old balance of sections and destroying the safeguards of State sovereignty. Jefferson justified the admission of French and Spanish ships in the port of New Orleans on equal terms with those owned by Americans, on the ground that Louisiana was "territory purchased by the United States in their federate capacity, and may be disposed of by them at pleasure. It is in the nature of a colony, whose commerce may be regulated without any reference to the Constitution."

What was then an open question as to the power of the United States to acquire foreign territory and to govern the inhabitants of the same, is now settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. This question came before that court for the first time, in 1828, in the case of The American Insurance Co. vs. Canter, 1 Peters, 512. It concerned the existence of a territorial court in Florida, which had assumed to deal with certain property involved in that case. The real question was the relation in which Florida, then a territory, stood to the United States, thus necessarily involving the rights of the inhabitants of the territory under the Constitution. In that case was rendered the celebrated opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, which settled, as the law of the land, the authority and power of the United States to acquire foreign territory and to deal with its inhabitants according to the terms of the treaty under which such territory was acquired, as the Congress of the United States might decide. It was held, that the Constitution conferred absolutely on the government of the Union the power of declaring war and of making treaties; consequently, the government possesses the power to acquire territory, either by conquest or by treaty.

The usage of the world, continues the Court, is, if a nation be not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territory as merely military occupation until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty, the acquisition is confirmed and the ceded

territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession, or on such as its new master shall impose. On such transfer of territory, it has never been held that the relations of the inhabitants with each other undergo any change. Their relations with their foreign sovereign are dissolved, and new relations are created between them and the government which has acquired their territory. The same act which transfers their country transfers the allegiance of those who remain in it; and the law which may be denominated political is necessarily changed, although that which regulates the intercourse and general conduct of individuals remains in force until altered by the newly created power of the State.

This was afterwards reaffirmed in a number of cases. Among others, the following may be mentioned: Mormon Church vs. United States, 136 U. S., 42; United States vs. Huckabee, 16 Wall., 414, 434; Jones vs. United States, 137 U. S., 202, 212; Shiveley vs. Bowlby, 152 U. S., 1, 50; Legal Tender cases, 12 Wall., 554.

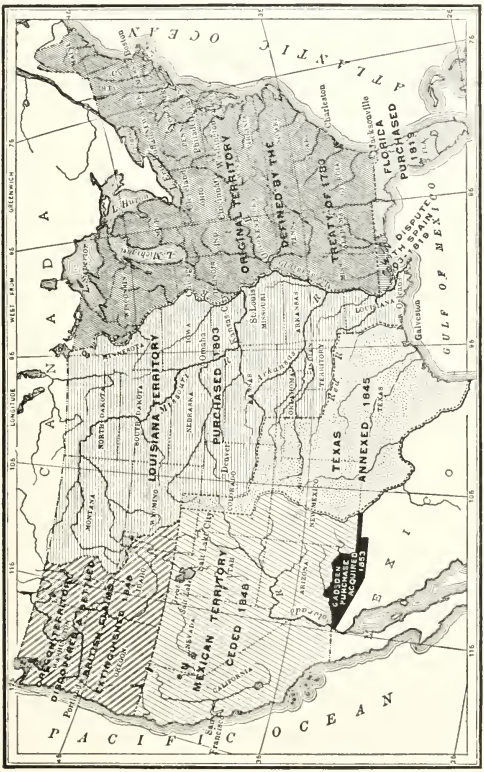
This point was also raised in the celebrated Insular cases, which determined the question as to whether Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were such a part of the United States, when acquired in the Spanish-American War and under treaty with Spain, as to forbid, in the tariff regulations affecting those islands, any discrimination in favor of the inhabitants of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States again affirmed the rule of law as laid down in American Insurance Co. vs. Canter, and declared the power of Congress to deal with such acquired territory to be absolute.

Thus, what Jefferson assumed to do without constitutional authority, except by implication, has now become the law of the land. No event has so enlarged the provisions of the Constitution, as that involved in the Louisiana Purchase. "When the whole sweep of American history," says Turner in "The Significance of the Louisiana Purchase," "and the present tendencies of our life are taken into view, it would be possible to argue that the doctrines involved in this purchase were farther reaching in their effect upon the Constitution than even the measures of Alexander Hamilton or the decisions of John Marshall."

A glance at the map also shows how it completely changed the conception of statehood. The old idea could no longer exist when the result of the Louisiana Purchase became manifest. Many volumes have been written on the romance of the Louisiana Purchase. Josiah Quincy threatened the dismemberment of the Union, when Louisiana was admitted, in 1812: Great Britain coveted it, in 1815, when Jackson saved it: Aaron Burr probably coveted an empire within it: Napoleon III. had dreams of its return to the new France he was to found in Mexico. It furnished the issues that resulted in the Civil War. There was the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and the civil war in Kansas, which combined to make up the prelude to the Civil War. Here was the struggle between the rival institutions and political ideals of the North and South for the domination of this vast territory.

PREDOMINANCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

From this time dates the end of the struggle for the possession of the Mississippi Valley and the ascendency of the United States in both Americas. Even the British, in the War of 1812, failed to wrest New Orleans from Andrew Jackson. The acquisition of Florida, Texas, California, and the possessions secured in the Spanish-American War, are in fact corollar-



MAP SHOWING THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THIS CONTINENT, OMITTING ALASKA

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ies of this great event. England, France, and Spain were prevented from occupying the controlling position in determining the destiny of the American provinces, which soon revolted from the empire of Spain. The Monroe Doctrine was made possible by it. "Having thus taken her stride

across the Mississippi," continues Turner, "The United States enlarged the horizon of her views and moved steadily forward to the possession of the Pacific Ocean. From this event, dated the rise of the United States into the position of a world power."

We thus acquired a territory nearly double the area of the United States, and equal to the combined area of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. It embraces fourteen commonwealths. Its population now numbers fifteen million people, and a taxable worth of seven billions occupies its soil. In fifty years, at the present rate of settlement, these fourteen commonwealths will contain about one-third of the power of the Union. It has thus revolutionized our national outlook, our constitutional attitude, and our sectional control. It has equally as radically changed our national texture. We have called to the masses of Europe for help to develop the wilderness. They have come by millions, until now the men and women of the revolutionary stock probably number less than fifteen millions in the entire country. These later Americans made the Union as it now is, and there is no question that their blood flowed as freely as ours in defense of it. It is they who have kept us from developing on Colonial lines and have made us a nation separate and apart. This it is that has prevented the powerful influence of Great Britain from inundating us, while simultaneously two English-speaking peoples have reacted, the one upon the other, in their racial differences, to keep aflame the zeal for enterprise, beneficent occupation, and general exploitation of the globe in the interest of a high civilization.

The lesson of the Louisiana Purchase is, that as an evolution in the development of this country, it was a triumph for the whole people. In the language of George William Curtis, at the celebration of the Battle of Saratoga, let us say:

"Here was the symbol of the Revolution, a common cause, a common strife, a common triumph; the cause not of class, but of human nature — the triumph not of a colony, but of United America."

Upon motion of Judge Whitehead, duly seconded, the report of the Historian-General was accepted and ordered printed in the proceedings of this Congress.

THE CHAIR: The Registrar General is unavoidably absent but has sent his report, which will be read by the Secretary-General.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: As it will be printed later, I move the reading be dispensed with.

THE CHAIR: It is a very important report.

(Cries of "Read it!" "Read it!".)

Thereupon the report of the Registrar General was read by Mr. Edward Payson Cone, who preceded the reading by stating that he had received a letter from Mr. A. Howard Clark, the Registrar General, regretting very much his unavoidable absence.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Mr. President General and Compatriots: Your Registrar General has the honor to report that since the Congress held in New Haven in April, 1903, there have been recorded and filed the application papers of 964 new members, making an aggregate active membership of 11,152 in the forty societies comprising the National organization.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts still leads the roll with 1,516 members, the new enrollments since the last Congress numbering 129. Next comes the Empire State with 1,310 members, 126 of which are new. Connecticut ranks third, 1,077 members with 93 new enrollments. The District of Columbia comes fourth, numbering 588 members. The Alabama Society, organized June 27, 1903, was formally admitted into the National Society on November 18.

The Society should be proud of the fact that although the pedigree and record of ancestor's service of every member of the organization have been published for the information and criticism of the world, not one claim has been questioned. Not one member has ever been admitted upon a collateral claim, but every Son of the American Revolution is such by proved lineal descent from a soldier, a sailor, or a civil patriot, who by active hostility to the power of Great Britain earned lasting honor for themselves in the country's history, and we are proud in preserving their memory.

The Society can likewise take pride in its personnel. Men throughout the land who are of the very highest eminence in all honorable callings are here enrolled: merchants, bankers, lawyers, medical men, military and naval heroes, statesmen, and many men in less prominent, though no less laudable vocations, are here pledged to preserve sound American principles. To name the representative men in our ranks would be to tell you of very many who to-day are leaders of American thought.

A Society non-political, non-sectarian, non-aristocratical, we have steadily grown from 3,505 members in 1892, 4,100 in 1893, and 4,592 in 1894, until to-day we number more than 11,000 active members with a total enrollment of more than 15,000, in the fifteen years of our history.

The details of new members and present active membership for the several states are as follows:

	New Members. April 30, 1903, to June 9, 1904.	Active Membership June 9, 1904.
Alabama	19	19
Arizona	4	33
Arkansas	0	35
California	57	396
Colorado	12	120
Connecticut	93	1,077
Delaware	8	77
District of Columbia	58	588
Florida	3	35

	New Members. April 30, 1903, to June 9, 1904.	Active Membership June 9, 1904.
Society in France	0	22
Hawaii	0	63
Illinois	51	498
Indiana	19	226
Iowa	25	197
Kansas	1	154
Kentucky	7	82
Louisiana	10	62
Maine	16	376
Maryland	12	182
Massachusetts	129	1,516
Michigan	14	375
Minnesota	17	300
Missouri	2	129
Montana	6	40
Nebraska	5	99
New Hampshire	51	383
New Jersey	42	403
New York (Empire State)	126	1,310
Ohio	51	535
Oregon	6	133
Pennsylvania	30	423
Rhode Island	14	262
South Dakota	1	16
Tennessee	0	110
Texas	23	66
Utah	2	70
Vermont	6	265
Virginia	6	65
Washington	21	166
Wisconsin	17	244
	964	11,152

[Applause]

The Registrar General's Office is charged with the engrossing and issuance of certificates of membership. Every member is by the Constitution entitled to such a credential although some of the States have made no general provision for supplying members with them. There have been engrossed since the last Congress 629 certificates making a total of 7,500 prepared since the Chicago Congress of 1893, when your present Registrar-General was first elected. The difference between the actual cost of each engrossed certificate and the price charged for it is not enough to warrant a change in the amount paid by the States, nevertheless the aggregate profit has reduced to a very moderate amount the net outlay for the office expenses of the Registrar-General.

By direction of the President-General it has for several months been the practice to issue a badge permit for every new member in the hope that that insignia may come into more general use, and by an arrangement with the present manufacturer the Treasury of the Society receives a royalty from the sale of the badges.

The Executive Committee in November last requested the Registrar-General to edit and publish 1,000 copies of the National Year Book for 1903. Though impossible to complete it as promptly as desired, it was published in February, 1904. The contract with the printer was at the rate of $1.35 per page for the completed book. In the book was included the usual lists of National Officers and Committees and State Society Officers, the Proceedings of the New Haven Congress, and the individual records of new members registered as late as December 15, 1903. It was also provided with an index. In distributing the book to the State Societies the Registrar-General was unable to decide whether there is a general desire that the series be continued, though probably its discontinuance would be inadvisable, for only in this form is a permanent and convenient record made of the combined work of the entire organization.

The official records of the Revolution are year by year brought into better condition for reference and for permanent preservation. They are being unearthed from most unexpected hiding places. The general government and the governments of the several States are alive to the importance of saving for posterity the records of the deeds of a century and a quarter ago. The records at the War Department in Washington are not yet as complete as seems to be desirable before publication, new information being constantly added to the individual records of military service there compiled on more than a million reference cards.

Attention has at various times been called to the vast amount of most interesting genealogical data now practically inaccessible in the claim papers of the 62,075 pensioners of the Revolution. The Massachusetts Society has within the past year taken active steps toward bringing this information to the light, and it is suggested that the National Society petition the Congress of the United States to appropriate a sum sufficient for preparing the records for publication.

The roll of the 50,000 sailors and soldiers of France, who gave such vital aid in bringing complete victory to the Continental Army, has during the past year been published by the French Government; a work accomplished by the Sons of the American Revolution through the co-operation of Compatriot Ambassador Horace Porter, President of our Society in France. And upon the recommendation of our honored President-General, Edwin S. Greeley, the Department of State has presented a copy of the book to each of our State Societies.

In April last a resolution was favorably reported by the House Printing Committee, and it will no doubt be passed by Congress at the next session, providing for a printing of 4,000 copies of a translation of the French document with a complete index.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the New Haven Congress one hundred additional medals have been struck for award to compatri-

ots who rendered patriotic service in the war with Spain. The total number of medalists is now 618. The thirty compatriots honored since the last Congress are as follows:

ALABAMA SOCIETY.

William Frye Tebbetts, Captain Tenth U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

Lewis H. Lawton, Sergeant Company D, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

Henry L. Huntington, Third Sergeant Company K, First Connecticut Infantry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

Charles C. Marbury, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

James W. Marbury, served in Company K, District of Columbia Volunteers.

Louis Mervin Maus, Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Seventh Army Corps.

Franklin Cogswell Prindle, Civil Engineer, Commander, U. S. Navy.

Downs Lorraine Wilson, Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

Charles Edey Fay, Chief Yeoman U. S. Ship "Nahant," U. S. Navy.

Hugh McC. Knickerbocker, served in Fourth Division, Second Battalion Naval Militia, State of New York.

IOWA SOCIETY.

Charles Sherman Lincoln, Second Lieutenant Company A, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, at Santiago.

Francis Hicks Lincoln, Sergeant Company A, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry; served in Philippines.

James Rush Lincoln, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

Lucius Virgillius Hubbard, First Lieutenant Company H, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp on staff of Brigadier-General L. F. Hubbard, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

John Herbert McMillan, Corporal Company G, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

George Enoch Pond, Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster, U. S Volunteers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY.

John Demeritt, Major and Paymaster U. S. Volunteers.

Frank Ellsworth Rollins, Captain First New Hampshire Volunteers.

Austin Eneas Sanborn, Artificer Company F, First New Hampshire Volunteers.

New Jersey Society.

Raymond Sheldon, Second Lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry.

Ohio Society.

George Bancroft Kilbourne, served in Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Harper Perley, Captain First Battalion Ohio Light Artillery.

Pennsylvania Society.

Alexander H. Anderson, private Pennsylvania Volunteers; served in Philippines.

Franklin Blackstone, Sergeant Company E, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Milton G. Miller, enlisted June 9, 1898, in Astor Battery; served in Philippines.

William Grey Miller, First Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Washington Society.

Theophilus B. Steele, Second Lieutenant Two-hundred-and-second New York Infantry.

Wisconsin Society.

Nelson Miles Black, Captain and Assistant Surgeon First North Dakota Volunteers.

John Foster McNary, private Company H, Acting Hospital Steward, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

Winfield W. Warren, Captain Third Wisconsin Infantry.

The Registrar General again thanks the officers of the State Societies for their co-operation in keeping the records of the Society above reproach. He appreciates the confidence placed in him by the Society generally.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Howard Clark,
Registrar General.

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, June 10, 1904.

[Applause.]

Moved by Mr. John J. Hubbell that the report of the Registrar-General, as read, be accepted and ordered printed in the proceedings of this Congress. Motion seconded and unanimously adopted.

A Delegate: I note that the Historian-General in his report failed to make any mention of the Battle of Monmouth celebration.

Mr. Bates: If you will wait for my full report, which will be furnished for publication in the proceedings, you will find it noted.

Mr. Harold G. Underwood (Wis.): If I understand correctly, it was stated that one copy of the book published by the French Government had been presented to each State Society. Our Society has not received one.

The Chair: I requested the Secretary of State to send a copy to each State Society, and the Assistant Secretary of State has written me that he would comply with my request. I think upon inquiry you will find that some officer of your Society has received a copy, though you may not be aware of it.

Mr. John J. Hubbell (N. J.): I would like to say that the Secretary of State sent a copy of the book to me, and made the request that each Society receiving a copy should acknowledge receipt of same to the French Minister at Washington.

General Francis H. Appleton (Mass.): After some communication with the Registrar-General, Mr. Clark, the Massachusetts Society desires at this time to introduce a resolution bearing upon the files of the Pension Bureau, which resolution it is desired to have referred to the Executive Committee with full powers.

Whereas, Within the files of the Pension Bureau at Washington are accumulated valuable papers relating to 62,075 pensioners of the War of the Revolution; and

Whereas, These papers contain genealogical and historical material which should be preserved in printed form and be readily accessible to the public,

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, by the National Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, that the President-General and the Secretary-General of the Society are hereby instructed to communicate to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations of both houses of Congress a respectful request from this Congress that estimates be prepared and a Congressional appropriation be made of a sum sufficient to provide for the clerical labor of compiling within three years, under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, an alphabetically arranged roll of pensioners of the War of the Revolution, intended as manuscript for the Public Printer, the said roll to exhibit in condensed form information found in the papers of each pensioner, giving the dates of service in each military or naval organization, the place of enlistment and subsequent residence of the

pensioner; birth place and dates of birth and death of pensioner; dates of marriages and names of wives; names and ages of children, with a brief summary of any special military services rendered by the pensioner and described in sworn application papers."

Mr. President-General, I move that this be adopted and referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

Seconded.

Mr. Edgar B. Stocking (D. C.): I wish to suggest an addition to the resolution to the effect that Congress be requested, not only to prepare for printing the items found of record on the pension application papers of revolutionary soldiers, but also that the appropriation include cost of printing the same.

General Appleton: I accept that and make it a part of my resolution.

Mr. Stocking: This government is not a pauper and our treasury will stand any draft necessary to perpetuate the history of the heroes of the Revolution. (Applause.) Those papers in the pension office at Washington number from sixty to sixty-five thousand. The examination of them made by the government is made solely to secure record of military service. In 1820, and again in 1832, there was a census taken of revolutionary soldiers, and we get in those census and published reports of the government, simply the name and military service. Those papers contain an immense mine of wealth for the descendants of those men.

One of our District of Columbia Society, our Librarian, Mr. Zebina Moses, who has frequently been a delegate with you, has had experience in investigating these documents, and he handed me one single sample which I am going to ask your indulgence to read, showing what he found in one case. Unless we ask specifically for this information, the government will go on and specify a man's company, regiment, and how many times he was called out as a Minute Man, but will not give the desirable facts shown in the following extracts from the Pension Office records:

"JOHN MOSES: Pensioned Sept. 13, 1832, then of Huntington, Chittenden County, Vt. His affidavit shows he served one month from Rutland in June, 1777, under Capt. John Smith (no reg.). In Aug., 1777, enlisted in state troops at Mulbery, Mass., for three months to Nov. at Bennington and Saratoga. From April to Nov., 1778, enlisted at Rutland in militia under Capt. Thos. Sawyer (only four companies of rangers). Employed scouting and guarding. From Feb., 1779, to April, 1779, called from Rutland to guard continental stores.

"In Nov., 1779, called under Capt. Blanshard and Col. Cleyhan to meet enemy at Brandon, Vt., thence to Pittsfield, thence to Rutland. In

March, 1780, went to Ticonderoga 10 d.; in June, 1780, to Crown Point 7 d.; in Oct. 1780, to Carleton 3 weeks. In 1781, called out as minute man several times on sudden expeditions. In 1782 went to Clarenden as guard for 2 weeks. In Oct. called to Pellsford, took three tories, gone four days. Born in Simsbury, Conn., Jan. 9th, 1761; entered service at Rutland, Vt.; lived in Hinesburg three or four years after 1833.

"POLLY MOSES, Widow of John Moses.

"May 12th, 1849, at Huntington, Vt., swears John Moses died at Huntington, March 16, 1842; was married to John Moses as Polly Bates at Rutland, Vt., Dec. 18, 1785. John moved from Rutland to Huntington March, 1793. Hannah, their oldest daughter, then 5 years (62 in 1849); Lucy, another daughter, wife of Nathaniel Chaffee, was 57 in 1848. Jonathan, a son (of Huntington, Vt.), aged 49, May 7, 1844. Anna (afterward married Samuel Tucker) was an adopted child."

All that is of more value, really, to this organization, than simply his military service, and I therefore hope this Executive Committee will in some way or other secure the publication of this valuable revolutionary history by the government.

Now, as to the cost, Compatriots, the gentleman who handed me this expended a great deal of time over these, and he tells me that if a man were to exert himself, taking these papers as they run with the facts not occurring chronologically as this is arranged, he can possibly digest five jackets or files per day. There are over sixty thousand. It involves the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but it is Uncle Sam's money, and we have a right to demand that it be expended for such a purpose as this. (Applause.)

THE CHAIR: You have heard the resolution and have heard the remarks of the gentleman from Washington. The question now is on the adoption of the resolution with amendment made by Mr. Stocking and accepted by the gentleman who moved the adoption of the resolution providing that the government shall also publish the roll which shall be prepared pursuant to request contained in the resolution.

MR. WARREN SCOTT DUNGAN (Ia.): Would it not be well to include in this roll not only those soldiers of the revolution on the pension list, but also those who are not? I would like our friend to state whether there are not other records there as valuable to the people as these pension records, and whether it would not be well to have the government include in this publication *all* records of revolutionary soldiers, rather than only the records of those on the pension roll?

General Appleton: I hope both suggestions will be included in the resolution.

Dr. C. H. Hughes (Mo.): I will say, Mr. President-General, that I think we can get the matter in a more comprehensive form if we ask the government to give us the record of enlistment and muster-out rolls than we can if we simply ask for the record of the pension rolls of the soldiers of the revolution. There were a number of gentlemen who were engaged in that struggle who declined pensions, though entitled to same. There is no record of that. If we stop with the pensioners we will get an imperfect, crippled, inadequate record. If we are going to ask Congress to do this thing, which I think we have a perfect right to ask, then let us ask for that which will give us a comprehensive record. It is the duty of the government to do this, because of its obligations to our sires in days gone by, and because of the demand for truth of history. Let us ask for a full published list of the pension records, the enlistment rolls, and the muster-out rolls of the soldiers of the revolution, and of the men in civil service eligible to membership in this society — all those who assisted in resisting the encroachments of Great Britain and in promoting the objects of the revolution and the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Colonel Robert W. Guthrie (Pa.): I think I can possibly shorten this discussion. I do not think the government possesses a full roll of enlistments of soldiers of the Revolution. I think most of these are in the possession of the original States. The United States government has no full official roll of enlistments in the revolutionary service, neither has it a muster-out roll, for the troops were mostly enlisted in separate State service. Each supplied and equipped its State Militia, while others, again, were in the Continental Line. As I understand it, the United States government has, however, numerous incomplete muster and pay rolls of the soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War, brought together through the influence of this Society in the War Department, and these rolls have been indexed for reference. The United States government has also the roll which is full of details of service by some 60,000 soldiers who, from 1818 to 1840, or later, received government pensions, and towards the end of their lives these brave men accepted a pension as a *badge of honor,* not as a matter of charity. (Applause.)

A Delegate: The original resolution called for the military records to be secured from the pension rolls, and the member from the District of Columbia recommended that all the records

obtainable from the pension rolls be included. I would suggest that the government be asked to include in the publication all records in the possession of the government of all soldiers of the revolution.

(Cries of "Question!")

MAJOR IRA H. EVANS (TEX.): It should include the records of all pensioners and others who served in the War of the Revolution, all data in possession of the United States government.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the adoption of the resolution as now amended.

Vote taken. It is unanimously adopted.

[See also report of Recruiting and Lookout Committee on subsequent page, endorsing the above proposition.]

THE CHAIR: Next in order is report of the Committee on National Parks.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Chairman, reports progress.

THE CHAIR: The next report in order is that of the Committee on Legislation, Honorable Nehemiah D. Sperry, Chairman.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Sperry, who is Congressman from Connecticut, reports under date of January 26, as follows:

Let me say that since I have been Chairman of the Legislative Committee, nothing has passed Congress having special bearing on our Society. Congress has only been in session a couple of months since my appointment, and but little legislation of any kind has been accomplished.

There are, however, several matters now pending in which we are interested, especially the proposition for the erection of a monument to the revolutionary heroes. A bill appointing a Commission to report a plan for such memorial is before Congress, but I doubt very much if it will be passed this session. There are also one or two other things of interest to us before Congress, and I trust in due time some of them will pass.

The bill referred to was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 14, 1904, by Compatriot Pearre of Maryland. It is known as House Joint Resolution 131 and reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of War, the Chairman of the Committee on the Library in the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Library in the House of Representatives be, and are hereby, constituted a commission to have prepared a proper plan and design for the erection in the national capital of a

memorial to the heroes of the Revolutionary War, and shall report their conclusions and recommendations to Congress at its next session.

SEC. 2. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, from money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out this resolution.

THE CHAIR: If there is no objection, this will take the usual course.

We will hear the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Monuments, Judge James Denton Hancock, Chairman.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I want to say, Mr. President-General, that until this moment I never knew I was on such Committee; therefore I have no report.

THE CHAIR: I think I can explain that. The Chairman of that Committee resigned and Judge Hancock was appointed in his place so recently that we did not have time to notify him of his appointment. We will accept his report as "making progress."

I will call for the report of the Press Committee.

MR. N. L. COLLAMER (D. C.): Mr. President-General: Mr. E. B. Moore, who has recently been made Chairman of this Committee, is now acting as Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner, and is so engaged that his duties keep him closely confined. He sends his regards and regrets, and the following report:

To the Board of Managers, Gentlemen and Compatriots:

The National Press Committee as now constituted was organized less than three months since, and in the natural order of events it has been able to accomplish very little in so short a period. In so far as possible, we have communicated with the members of our Committee and with National, State, and local officers, whom we believed from their positions to be in possession of information which it would be advantageous to our organization to give to the press of the country. While we have had numerous responses, the data received has not thus far been of a character which would be acceptable to the press associations for general publication, even if we had so desired. This is due not so much to the lack of news as to the lack of time and absence of organization by which compatriots throughout the country could be made to understand precisely what was the nature of the reports your Committee could use.

The Sons of the American Revolution already has National, State and numerous local officers whose titles and duties cover subjects matter under the following heads:

The various treasurers report on the subject of finances; the registrars report on matters of membership; the historians record events which are intended to go down in history, such as the death of our members and

the meetings of our various societies on anniversaries commemorative of distinguished patriots of the past; and the secretaries report the current transactions of our national organization and its various divisions and sub-divisions. If the precedent of the past is maintained, at the forthcoming Congress you will be honored by reports from the various State secretaries in addition to a comprehensive resume by each general officer. The duties of all these officers contemplate reports whose subjects matter embrace fields in which this Committee would feel itself an interloper.

If it shall be your wish that this National Committee be continued, we would respectfully suggest that the personnel of its membership and officers may be made known at as early a date as possible. It would be of great assistance to the Committee if it were indicated — even in outline — what field of labor its duties are intended to cover; but in the absence of such action we would respectfully make the following suggestion as covering our idea of the intents and purposes of a National Press Committee.

The secretary or historian of each local and State organization should be directed by resolution to report promptly, either direct, or through a State officer, the proceedings of every meeting which is held by his society, and even the important actions taken at meetings of its officers or directors. If public meetings are held they are usually reported in the local press of the following morning, and clippings therefrom can well be mailed at once to the National Committee. The purpose of this Committee, as we understand it, is to put onto the wires of the press associations, and give as wide publicity as possible to the meetings held, and steps taken by the Sons of the American Revolution. In order that what is accomplished by the Sons of Maine may be of sufficient interest to the Sons in Missouri and California for the associated press to give space to the subject, we respectfully suggest that if some matter of national importance from a patriotic standpoint were discussed at each meeting and made a prominent feature of the report thereof, the Press Committee would find it far easier to induce the press associations to give such report a widespread circulation than if the story of the meeting were of local or of State interest only.

When all is said and done, it must be conceded that the advantage to an organization which results from the active labors of its Press Committee is in the nature of returns from judicious advertising. We do not report our meetings for the benefit of those who may have attended. We give publicity to our transactions in order to show the world that the Sons of the American Revolution are constantly doing something to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the past and to instill into the minds of the present generation a spirit of true Americanism. This latter is our chief purpose, but it can best be accomplished by a widespread increase in our membership, and to that end a prompt and general report of each and every meeting held by our organization will serve to popularize the order before the public, as will be clear.

Finally, in addition to the reports of the officers named above, we suggest

that all the recruiting committees would find the results of their labors materially increased if they would assist in the prompt transmission to us of current news of the character above indicated.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD B. MOORE, *Chairman.*

NEWTON L. COLLAMER, *Secretary.*

(Applause.)

THE CHAIR: You heard the reading of the report of the Press Committee. What action will you take?

Upon motion of Mr. Stocking, the report was accepted, ordered published in the proceedings of this Congress, and referred to the Board of Managers with the recommendations made by the Chairman of the Committee.

THE CHAIR: Next, we will have the report of the Committee on Advancement.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: That Committee simply reports progress.

THE CHAIR: The report of the Committee on Recruiting and Lookout is next in order.

The following report of this Committee was read by the Secretary-General.

REPORT OF NATIONAL RECRUITING AND LOOKOUT COMMITTEE.

Compatriots:

As Chairman of your National Recruiting and Lookout Committee, I have the honor to submit, in behalf of the Committee, its fourth annual report. The personnel of the Committee stands as in the National Year Book for 1903.

Relative to recruitment, the results of the past year afford gratification. The accessions to membership will be reported by the Registrar-General They will be in excess of the number for 1903. A State Society in Alabama has been recruited and organized. The recognition of the descendants of the Spanish soldiers, under Governor Galvez, as referred to in the report of the Historian-General for 1903, will, it is believed, lead to many accessions to our membership, and thus tend to promote fraternal feeling between Spain and the United States.

The Secretary-General, in his report of 1901 to the Congress, did me the honor to say that I had "been very active in securing a list of all the French sailors and soldiers who had served in the American Revolution." The progress of the subject has been stated in the annual reports of the National Recruiting and Lookout Committee, for 1901 and 1902, as embraced in the Annual Year Books; and now the work has been completed and the results printed by the Government of France, in that valuable

book: "Les Combattants Francais de la Guerre Américain, 1778–1783." The translation and publication of the book in *English* is now before the Congress of the United States, through House Joint Resolution No. 45, 58th Congress, 1st Session. Acting for my Committee, I have communicated with the Chairman of the House Committee on Printing and suggested that the work, in addition to the translation, be supplemented by a full index. In that direction I have received aid from our energetic and patriotic Compatriot Miller, the President of the Illinois Society. In my written communication I referred to the expression by the National Executive Committee, S. A. R., that * * * "an exceedingly advantageous and effective work has been accomplished in France in ascertaining the names and services of the many thousand of French sailors and soldiers who assisted the colonists in the War of the American Revolution"; and to that expression I added that the work will prove of exceeding value to the numerous thousands of descendants of the French sailors and soldiers in the United States. To the National Board of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have said that the descendants will be able to trace their ancestry and, no doubt, the National Society of the S. A. R. and the National Society of the D. A. R. will thereby gain large accessions.

I have been informed that the United States Senate has suspended action on its resolution to print, *in French,* 1,682 copies of the book, in view of the House Joint Resolution to print 4,000 copies *in English,* with a supplementary index. The House Committee on Printing has reported favorably; and there is hope that both Senate and House will act favorably at a date not remote.

The Massachusetts Society has, by circular, urged the publication of genealogical and historical data now buried in the claim papers of pensioners of the War of the American Revolution, and asked the co-operation of compatriots through their representatives in the Congress of the United States. The subject has received favorable consideration from the District of Columbia, as well as other State Societies; and the compatriots by resolves, have made known that they will co-operate to secure the necessary legislative action. It is suggested that by suitable resolution the coming Congress of our National Society may well extend its approval of the measure; and the compatriots, individually, co-operate through Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress. I placed the subject before the recent Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it has received the favorable consideration of that body. The accompanying exhibits made at random from the records of United States Pension Bureau by Compatriot Zebina Moses, Librarian of the District of Columbia Society, illustrate the character of the valuable information that should be published.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, *Chairman.*

Office Chairman of Committee,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1904.

(Applause.)

SUMMARY OF PENSION RECORDS.

Mary Chenowith — Widow —

John Chenowith: Enlisted 1776 when 16 at Big Capon Creek, Hampshire Co., Va., for two years under Capt. Abel Westfal-Col. Muhlenburg-8th Va. Marched to Charleston, then back through Virginia to Brandywine, engaged Sept. 11th, 1777. In October, 1777, was taken prisoner with rest of Regiment, imprisoned at Philadelphia. Suffered greatly, burials seven to eight daily. Daily tempted to enlist in British army. Would have suffered more except for Quakers, who made contributions of provisions. After Christmas sent to prison ships at New York. In all 10 months prisoner until exchanged. Enlistment expired 1778. In 1781 drafted to help take Cornwallis. Help guard prisoners to near Winchester, Va.

Married Mary Pugh. Moved to Randolph Co. Died June 16th, 1831. Widow lived near Beverly when pensioned. She died in 1831.

FROM BIBLE LEAF WITH PAPERS.

John Chenowith	Born Nov. 15, 1775.
Mary Chenowith	" Jan. 29, 1762; married Jan. 7th, 1779.

CHILDREN.

Ruth Chenowith	Born July 8th, 1780.
Robert	" April 19th, 1782
William P.	" Feb. 2nd, 1784.
Mary	" Oct. 22nd, 1785.
Ann	" Mar. 2nd, 1788.
John	" Feb. 13th, 1790.

MARRIAGES.

Robert Chenowith	Married Aug. 23d, 1802.
Mary	" Mar. 25th, 1803.
William P.	" Jan. 25th, 1807.
John	" Aug. 5th, 1810.
Robert, 2nd wife	" Apr. 10th, 1811.
John	" Sept. 19th, 1815, to Nelly Skidmore.
Gabriel Chenowith	" Nov. 21st, 1815.
Nellie Chenowith	" Sept. 23d, 1819, to James Hart.

Thomas McClelland. Pensioned January 11th, 1833, of Penna. and N. Car. lines; born in Ireland, 1757 — when 16 settled near Gettysburg, Pa.; drafted summer 1776 under Capt. Paxton and Col. Porter; marched to Phila., served three months, enlisted for nine months under Capt. Geo. McCarter, Col. Hinkley; was at Pluckamin, several skirmishes and battles of Trenton and Brandywine; discharged from Co. of Capt. Gilleland, who commanded Co. after Capt. McCarter was taken prisoner at Long Island. Then removed to Salisbury, N. C., enlisted in militia three months, then served twelve months in militia under Capt. Elijam Moore; discharged near Bacons Bridge, S. C., May 1st, 1782. Was in battle of Camden, served five or six months in dragoons commanded by Col. Washington. Was at Ransoms Mill and wounded in both legs below

the knee, wounded by cutlass in engagement with Tarleton near Camden; furnished own horse, value, $80, taken by British. Settled in York, Pa., thence to Huntington Co., Pa., where lived nine years, thence in 1801 to Washington, Pa., where resided to 1832.

Mary Turner — Widow —

John Turner. Capt. Bowman's Co., Col. Clark's 1st North Car. line; served three years. Married Mary Cloud before close of war in County of Stokes, North Car. Shortly after close of war emigrated to Claiborne Co., Tenn. Died October 11th, 1852. After death, widow and children moved to Knox Co., Ky., where she died March 4th, 1844.

Children's ages in 1852: Benjamin Turner aged 71; Nancy aged 68; Joseph aged 60; and Mary aged 59, and John 64.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the report of the National Recruiting and Lookout Committee was accepted and ordered published with the proceedings of this Congress.

THE CHAIR: We will listen now to the report of General Thomas M. Anderson, Chairman of the Educational Committee.

JUDGE HANCOCK: The report is being revised and will be submitted later.

THE CHAIR: We will pass this for the present and hear the report of the Flag Committee.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The following cablegram, dated June 14, 1904, has just been received from the Isle of Wight:

"To General Edwin S. Greeley,
President-General Sons of American Revolution.

Flag Day congratulations. Hearty good wishes from across the ocean to all present with you. May your good work go on and prosper. Sincere regret that I am not with you. May the St. Louis Congress be a great success and pleasure.

"RALPH EARL PRIME."

His report reads as follows:

REPORT OF FLAG COMMITTEE.

To the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

In behalf of the permanent Flag Committee, I beg leave to report to your Society:

During the past year efforts of your Committee, acting through the American Flag Association, have been continued toward obtaining legislation to defend the Flag of our country from desecration. This has been what is ordinarily known as an off year. Many of the States of our country have only biennial sessions of their legislatures, and this year,

1904, very few of such legislatures have been in session. The year has not, however, been without results. For several years we have sought to obtain legislation in the State of New Jersey. The obstacles we met with need not be here detailed. In 1903 we succeeded in obtaining a bill from the legislature of that State, which, upon reaching the Governor's hands, was found to contain a mistake of a figure in a reference to a bill, to be amended by adding the provision we desired concerning the Flag. This mistake was explained last year at the Congress of the Society held at New Haven. Nothing caused more disappointment to the Governor than his inability to approve the bill. In January, 1904, we communicated directly with the Governor, at his request, furnishing him with the bill that we desired, to which he gave immediate personal attention, causing it to be correctly adapted to the form of legislation in New Jersey. In due time it was passed, and he was as much gratified to send as I was to receive, on the 3d day of March, 1904, the following telegram: "Trenton, N. J., March 3, 1904. To Colonel Ralph E. Prime, 25 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. I have signed the Flag Bill to-day. Franklin Murphy." [Applause.] This patriotic act added New Jersey to the column of States which have taken patriotic action in the line desired by us.

In the same month of January, I commenced a correspondence with Governor William H. Hunt of Porto Rico, and received from him letters containing expressions of patriotic sentiment as strong as any of us could have written, and promises that the form of the bill which I sent him should receive his own advocacy in the legislature of that newly acquired possession. We were gladdened, on March 10, 1904, to receive from him the following telegram: "Governor's House, San Juan, Porto Rico, March 10, 1904. To Colonel Prime, 25 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Flag Bill introduced by young Porto Rican lawyer; supported by patriotic speeches; passed unanimously, House of Delegates rising in respect to measure; unanimously passed Council; I approved this day, and bill is now law. Hunt." (Applause.)

From the foregoing it will appear that we have added, during the year 1904, two to the list of States and Territories now forming the patriotic column of those which have adopted Flag legislation.

We sought also the amendment of the Iowa statute, to make it more comprehensive. We also sought legislation in Kentucky, but for simple lack of attention and push on the part of those who ought to have been interested in those States, it failed of adoption by the legislature.

I also communicated with the authorities in the newly acquired possessions of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, asking that legislation be there enacted, but the distance is so great that no response has been as yet received.

The column now includes an unbroken chain of States and Territories from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington and Porto Rico, twenty-

eight in all, in each of which a Flag law in some form has been enacted and is the law of that jurisdiction. In most of these cases the law is in the form prepared by us, and approved by the Executive Committee of the American Flag Association. In some localities an attempt has been made to change its form, and all without the experience in the matter which has been the result of our seven years of work, and in each case without knowledge of the desecrations developed which have come to our knowledge, but have escaped the attention of those who sought to recast in any respect the proposed law. Hence, in Colorado the form of law changed from that recommended by us has failed to prevent an outrageous desecration of the Flag, viz., that of printing large pictures of the Flag, and upon its stripes printing obscene, seditious and libelous epithets, the very desecration prevented by our form of statute, and reached also by the Arizona statute. These desecrations of printing pictures of the Flag, and printing upon such pictures the condemned writing of some of the most flagrant offences, we must be careful to compass in our preventive words.

A legal Flag must comply in all respect with the United States statute as to color, number of stars, material and size. Any variation from these legal requirements results in making what appears to be the Flag in fact not to be the legal Flag. Such changes we have compassed by the language of our proposed act.

It is suggested that no change be made from our form of statute without advising with us, that we may suggest what we have learned from experience.

We have not yet reached a single so-called Southern State. The legislature of Virginia meets on October 5; that of Georgia, June 22; that of Louisiana, May 9. Is it not possible that our compatriots in those States shall take up the matter and pursue it and obtain for us the legislation desired? In 1905, the legislatures of Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia will hold their biennial sessions of their legislatures. We ought to get Flag laws in each of them. Can we not have the assistance of our compatriots living in those States in accomplishing this work? It is exceedingly difficult for us who reside so far away to do this work alone. There must be on the ground earnest, zealous, painstaking, and determined men who will take it up and push it in their respective localities.

The subject of Flag legislation has been before Congress for many, many years. A bill was once passed in the House of Representatives, but failed of passage in the Senate. In 1900, a committee of the American Flag Association visited Washington on the special business of obtaining Flag legislation from Congress, and a conference was had with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who then promised results, but which results have never materialized. Again in February, 1902, with a committee from the American Flag Association, I visited Washington, and appeared before the Military Committee of the Senate and argued in behalf of legislation by Congress. A report of that hearing was printed

as Document No. 229 of the U. S. Senate, First Session of the 57th Congress. (A copy is annexed hereto marked A.) At the request of the chairman of the committee before which we were heard, I furnished a mass of information, hoping that Congress would act further in the matter, but no action immediately followed. After a sleep of nearly two years, a report came from that committee to the Senate, recommending a bill. Accompanying such report was a letter from the Chairman of your Committee as President of the Association, and a large part of the information which I had communicated (and a copy of the report marked B is hereto annexed), and on March 11 the Flag Bill was passed by the Senate. The Executive Committee of the American Flag Association appointed a committee again to visit Washington, and on the 24th of March, 1904, I as President of the Association and Chairman of your Committee, with Mr. Hagaman Hall, another member of the Association, visited Washington, and had a hearing before the Committee of the House of Representatives having charge of the bill. We had a courteous hearing, and at the request of the Chairman of that Committee I prepared a bill to meet views expressed by him; but subsequently we were informed that no legislation could be had at the present session of Congress.

In closing this report I beg to ask this Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that some action be taken to enthuse our compatriots residing in the States and Territories where legislation has not yet been adopted, that something shall be done to secure from them their local aid in our future efforts.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of this Committee.

RALPH E. PRIME, *Chairman.*

(Applause.)

(Appendix A.)

DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, on the Bills (S. 226, S. 229, S. 596, S. 1220, and S. 2504) to Prevent the Desecration of the American Flag.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The committee met at 10.30 a. m.

Present: Senators Hawley (chairman), Proctor, Foraker, Burrows, Quarles, Scott, Cockrell, and Pettus.

SENATOR BURROWS. I believe I have the honor to be chairman of the subcommittee for the prevention of the desecration of the American flag. Some gentlemen are here representing the American Flag Association who desire to be heard for a few minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN. I was about to ask how many organizations are represented here.

SENATOR BURROWS. The subcommittee consists of three members and there is a quorum of the subcommittee present. It was my wish that

* March 1, 1902.— Presented by Mr. Burrows and ordered to be printed.— Senate Doc. 229, 57th Congress, first session. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902.

the whole committee should hear what these gentlemen have to say upon the question.

THE CHAIRMAN. What bill is before the committee now?

SENATOR BURROWS. There are several bills before the committee.

SENATOR PETTUS. I move that we proceed to hear what these gentlemen have to say on the subject.

THE CHAIRMAN. We are ready to do that. Gentlemen, who shall speak for you?

STATEMENT OF COL. RALPH EARL PRIME.

COLONEL PRIME. Gentlemen, I represent the American Flag Association, which is a union of fifty-six different organizations all over the United States. Other members are present here, General Vincent, General Klaus, and Mr. White, who is a member also of the association, and Mr. Peck, who also represents the Grand Army and is a member of the association. Mr. Peck was invited last evening by the President to accompany Judge Torrance and met him at 10 o'clock this morning, and I suppose the invitation of the President is equal to a command. Therefore he is delayed, but he hopes to be here before the expiration of this meeting.

Shall I proceed, gentlemen of the committee?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

COLONEL PRIME: I think there are five bills before the committee. The American Flag Association, which I represent and of which I happen to be the president, consists of fourteen committees of the different commanderies of the Loyal Legion. The chairman of this committee (Senator Hawley) is the chairman of one of the committees of the commandery of the District of Columbia; also a committee from the Commandery in Chief of the Loyal Legion; also from the committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. You will find a list of all these committees at the end of this pamphlet which has been placed before you.

We have been engaged for four or five years in obtaining State legislation on this subject. When we first came to Congress, Senator Hoar was of the opinion that it was desirable to know what the opinion of the American people was. We think we have shown that opinion somewhat by the acts of the legislatures of nineteen States that have adopted legislation to prevent the desecration of the flag. In one of those States, Illinois, by a divided court, the minority being headed by the chief justice, the supreme court held that the State statute was unconstitutional, because this specially belonged to the Federal Legislature, and therefore the Federal Legislature should enact the law. We rather regard that as emphasizing this application to Congress.

SENATOR BURROWS: Do you remember the title of the Illinois case?

COLONEL PRIME: I will send you a memorandum of it. I think if you will read the dissenting opinion you will find it is very much the stronger opinion of the two. But all the other States have not only adopted these laws, but are enforcing them, without the slightest question as to their constitutionality.

THE CHAIRMAN: I heard the story of a fellow in Boston who made a rag bag of the flag and they fined him $20.

COLONEL PRIME: Yes. I have a newspaper clipping of that case here. He sewed a copy of the flag on the outside of a burlap bag in which he gathered coals from ash barrels, and then went through the streets of Boston carrying this on his back. He was arrested at the instance of one of our flag committees, taken before a criminal magistrate, and fined $20. I am glad to say he was not an American-born citizen, if he was a citizen at all. He was a Russian.

SENAROR BURROWS: One of the latest uses to which the flag has been put is for the ornamentation of water-closets.

COLONEL PRIME: I am glad you have seen that, because I have been disgusted with it myself. They not only use the flag for purposes of desecration, but they print it on papers which are used to wrap up packages. The fruit stands use them to wrap up oranges, and the stores use them to wrap up cheese, hams, and things of that kind. If you lived in the Far East, you would see that water-closet paper is wrapped in the American flag. I believe that is not manufactured in the State of New York, but they imprint the picture of the flag upon the urinal and the water-closet.

THE CHAIRMAN: Put it on the porcelain?

COLONEL PRIME: Burn it into the porcelain. Now, some of these bills that are before the committee do not touch that subject. What we want to reach is not only the use of the flag itself for desecrating purposes, but the printing of the flag upon paper and using that for desecrating purposes. There are two brewing companies in the State of New Jersey who are using the flag in this way; they are printing across the flag the words, "Stands for the best beer." They use that not only upon their cards, but upon their wagons. They use it in all their advertisements, and they have even contracted with the trolley cars to print that as their advertisement upon the back of the transfer tickets that are used in trolley cars. Within the last two weeks I received letters from two gentlemen complaining of that very thing.

Now, most of you gentlemen have followed, with me, the flag on the battlefield; but any Senator, it seems to me, must be impressed with the same patriotic feelings which have stirred up public sentiment and caused the organization of this association for the purpose of defending the flag of our country. It is an inspiring thing to think — and I believe that is the fact — that the American flag is the only flag that has been written in song. There is not a song written about any other flag upon the face of this earth. You know how many songs have been written about the Stars and Stripes and Old Glory.

Now, all we want is legislation. We have prepared a bill which Senator Lodge introduced in the last Congress and again in the present Congress.

SENATOR COCKRELL: He introduced two bills. Which one of them is your bill?

COLONEL PRIME: He introduced two, Nos. 226 and 229, on the same day, but the first bill comes from citizens of Massachusetts and the other comes from our association. The bill 229 is from our association. That bill is as follows:

[S. 229, Fifty seventh Congress, first session.]

A BILL to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States of America, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale or to give away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation to any such flag, standard, color, or ensign to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the words flag, standard, color, or ensign, as used in this act, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any picture or representation of either thereof, made of any substance or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture, or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars, and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of America or by the United States Army and Navy regulations, nor shall it be construed to apply to a newspaper, periodical, book, pamphlet, circular, certificate, diploma, warrant, or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, or stationery for use in correspondence, on any of which shall be printed, painted, or placed said flag, disconnected from any advertisement.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Some one has said that that bill is too drastic. I submit that it is not drastic at all. It is simply comprehensive; and it has been drawn in view of the experience we have had in securing legislation in the various States. We have gone along improving the language from time to time until we have reached this result, which is approved by our association.

Let me say with regard to the first bill, No. 226, that it does not reach the flags that have not the full number of stars. You gentlemen who are lawyers will see at once that under the statutes of the United States, after the admission into the Union of a new State on the Fourth of July a new star is added to the flag, and that becomes thenceforth the flag of the United States, but a flag that lacks that complete number of stars is claimed no longer to be the flag of the United States. Therefore we who purchased flags before the admission of the last State and have not added the

last star have not really in our possession the flag that is the legal flag of the United States. Yet the old flag that we bought and the old flag that we followed is just as dear to us whether it has 45 stars or only 44.

SENATOR PETTUS: This says, "or any representation thereof."

COLONEL PRIME: I exceedingly doubt whether a flag that, for instance, has one star less will be held to be a representation of the flag of the United States, but the language of this second bill, No. 229, covers that.

The first bill also does not reach the size of the flag, and there are statutes of the United States prescribing the size and material of the flag in order to make it legal. Our bill avoids that question. We think the first bill does not touch the question of pictures of the flag. The first bill also contains a proviso in the first section:

Provided, however, That a national or State regiment or Grand Army post shall have the right to put upon the flag the name and number of such regiment or post or battles in which they have been engaged.

Let me say that the Grand Army does not want anything put upon the flag. They want no privileges extended to them that are not extended to others. When Mr. Peck arrives here he will tell you that, and General Torrance will tell you that. I have in this pamphlet printed half a dozen letters from commanders of the Grand Army, and also from General Shaw, who preceded Mr. Rosier, the second predecessor of General Torrance, in which he distinctly says they do not want any permission for the Grand Army to do anything that any other citizen cannot do. They want a clean flag.

With reference to putting the names of battles on the flag, that used to be the custom in our own Army, and it was abroad, but that has passed away, and now, by the regulations of the Army and Navy, the name of no battle is permitted to be put upon the white stripes, but the regulation prescribes that it shall be engraved in metal bands on the flagstaff. So that there is no occasion for reserving any right of that kind to put the name of a battle on the flag, because it is provided for in the regulation to be done otherwise. Our own bill provides that the act shall not apply to any of the army regulations or the navy regulations; so that if the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy should change his mind on that subject hereafter and order the names of battles to be printed on the flag, that can be done notwithstanding our bill.

So much for the criticism on the first bill. The second bill is our own.

The third was introduced by Senator Hansbrough, and I submit that it is subject to the same criticism which adheres to the first bill.

The next one was introduced by Mr. Penrose and is practically the same as 226, the first bill.

The next bill was introduced by Mr. Quarles and is almost literally a copy of bill No. 1220, Mr. Penrose's bill, with the proviso omitted. There is a proviso in the Penrose bill which applies to copyrights and trademarks. That is omitted in Senator Quarles' bill.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, let me impress upon you the fact that we are simply after legislation. We have no particular zeal for our special

bill as opposed to other bills, but we want to reach not only a prevention of the desecration of the flag, but we want to prevent the desecration of pictures of the flag.

SENATOR BURROWS: Can you submit to the sub-committee instances of desecration?

COLONEL PRIME: I can.

SENATOR BURROW: Instances of the desecration, showing the general character?

COLONEL PRIME: I have negatives of pictures taken in Honolulu and in Manila showing the use of the flag permanently nailed up as a advertisement of houses of ill fame. That is a more common use, on liquor saloons and houses of ill fame, in the new possessions, a more common use than any other. Of course our own troops are not responsible for that.

SENATOR BURROWS: I should like to have you furnish to me as chairman of the sub committee everything you have on that subject.

COLONEL PRIME: I shall be glad to do so.

SENATOR BURROWS: Now, another thing. Do you know anything about the action of other nations with reference to their flags?

COLONEL PRIME: In my own experience abroad I have never seen the flag of any country in Europe used for any such purpose as we use it here. We are a different kind of a people; we are governed in a different way, and freedom in this country is sometimes construed into license, especially on the part of foreign-born citizens. Gen. Fred Grant told me when he was in Austria as the American ambassador to that country that the custom-house officers came to him to know whether America permitted the use of her flag upon her merchandise. He said it was a new question to him and he did not know whether there was any law on the subject. They then told him that they did not permit the flag of Austria to be used in that way, and they assumed no other country would, and they would not allow this invoice of merchandise to enter the country.

SENATOR BURROWS: Can you furnish the committee a citation of the action of foreign nations upon this question?

COLONEL PRIME: There are half a dozen nations that have police regulations upon the subject.

SENATOR BURROWS: What I want to get at is the regulations of other nations.

COLONEL PRIME: I will furnish you with what I have. At the same time, let me beg of you to remember that it is hardly a reason for the passage of a bill in this country that there is a bill in any other country, because other countries are governed so differently.

SENATOR BURROWS: I understand that.

SENATOR FORAKER: I understand you to say that this bill that has been introduced by Mr. Quarles (S. 2504) is satisfactory to the associations you represent in so far as it goes, but that it omits a proviso which I

understand the author of the bill, Mr. Quarles, who is a member of this committee, proposes to add.

COLONEL PRIME: Pardon me, Senator. I said that it was an exact copy of S. 1220, which was introduced by Mr. Penrose, but we think that all of them except our own are deficient in the reaching of those representations or pictures of the flag. At the same time we want it understood that we are asking for legislation, and not our own particular legislation.

SENATOR COCKRELL: I should like to have you explain what you consider the scope of these bills, the extent of them.

COLONEL PRIME: Do you refer to Senate bill 229?

SENATOR COCKRELL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the number of the bill which you prefer to see pass?

COLONEL PRIME: Number 229.

THE CHAIRMAN: I agree to that heartily. I have studied the bills and I think that is the best one of all.

COLONEL PRIME: It is very comprehensive and a carefully drawn bill. It has been altered dozens of times.

SENATOR BURROWS: By whom was it drafted?

COLONEL PRIME: I drafted it myself, so far as that is concerned; that is, the original draft, and it was intended to better the form of the New York bill. I understand, Senator Burrows, you want me to send you those instances of desecration?

SENATOR BURROWS: Yes; a statement of them; and I wish you would also furnish to the sub-committee a list of the States that have legislated upon this question.

COLONEL PRIME: Every New England State except one has done so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have we passed such a law in Connecticut?

COLONEL PRIME: Yes; Connecticut was one of the first. There we had a battle among the young men to let the Grand Army put their inscriptions upon the flag, and the Grand Army sent to the legislature a request that they should not have any such provision. They wanted a clean flag, and that has been the arrangement there.

SENATOR SCOTT: What is your opinion in regard to the uniforms of the officers of the Army and Navy being used by theatrical companies, negro shows, etc.? Could that be incorporated in this bill or some other bill? What is your opinion of that?

COLONEL PRIME: In New York we have had that matter up in our association. Some members have brought it up, and the desire has been expressed to have that stopped; but at the same time that is not within the scope of this bill.

SENATOR SCOTT: No; not of this bill, but I wanted your opinion on the subject.

COLONEL PRIME: Our people are in favor of keeping all those things

clean which indicate nationality and not allowing the commercialism of the present day to enter into them.

General Vincent is here, General Klaus, and Mr. White.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will hear any other gentleman who desires to speak.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL VINCENT.

GENERAL VINCENT: Gentlemen of the Committee: Colonel Prime, who has spoken, is the representative and chairman of the American Flag Association, which co-ordinates all the patriotic societies of the country. He is also chairman of the flag committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and as a member of the Commandery in Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States, as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and as a member of the national committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I heartily concur in what he has said, and would add that from his position and his interest in the matter he has gained more information than any other person I know of. I think if you had other and larger delegations here on this occasion, they could not add much to what he has stated.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are now speaking of bill No. 229?

SENATOR BURROWS: He is speaking of the general subject.

GENERAL VINCENT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does any other gentleman desire to be heard?

GENERAL VINCENT: I should add that, as a member of the flag committee of the Society of the District of Columbia, at a meeting which we held, it was determined that they would aid the American Flag Association and the national committee of the National Society all that we could. To that end we sent letters to the governors of all the States and Territories, to the governors of our new possessions — Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, etc.— and to all of them we have received very favorable responses.

We also stirred up an interest at the recent Pan-American Exposition, and, as you know, Flag Day there was a great success. I will leave with the committee an extract from a report on that subject, to be submitted with Colonel Prime's papers.

SENATOR BURROWS: Does any other gentleman wish to be heard?

GENERAL KLAUS: I simply wish to concur in what has been said.

THE CHAIRMAN: I wish we might pass the bill within a day or two, because the Daughters of the American Revolution are as warmly interested in this matter as anybody.

SENATOR QUARLES: This bill that has been referred to as my bill is not mine, but it is a bill which has been perfected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, which, for five years last past, they have been strenuously endeavoring to bring to the attention of the patriotic people of the country, north and south. Now, the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the honorable chairman of the committee has just said, are

very much interested in this matter. They are now in session in this city, and I believe that no more patriotic body either of men or women ever assembled in this city than that same body of women who to-day are to consider this very question. Having been myself in the storm center of this agitation, because the chairman of the woman's committee lives in Milwaukee, I have had the matter brought to my attention, and if I could give you, gentlemen, an idea of the amount of labor and solicitude, as well as the amount of money, that these women have expended in order to be permitted to have an influence upon this patriotic impulse, I feel that eleven gallant gentlemen sitting here would not hesitate for a moment to give them the privilege which they so earnestly crave of being represented as a factor in this patriotic movement. I do not believe there is a man that ever fought and shed his blood who would deny these women, under the circumstances, the benefit of having something to do with carrying out this patriotic project.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any delegation of ladies here?

SENATOR BURROWS: And do they desire to be heard?

SENATOR QUARLES: No; they asked me to present their claim, which I have done in my feeble way.

THE CHAIRMAN: I wanted to know whether any representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution are present in the building now.

COLONEL PRIME: Mrs. Lippett and another member of the committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also members of our association, were to be with these gentlemen this morning, but at the night session last night the programme of their meeting was altered so as to make their election of officers take place this morning at 10:30. Mrs. Lippett telephoned me this morning, regretting that she could not be here, and said she felt it to be her duty to be present at that election. There is no division of sentiment about this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: If they desired, they might have a hearing before the sub-committee this afternoon.

SENATOR BURROWS: The sub-committee consists of myself, General Hawley, and Senator Harris. I should be happy to have a hearing arranged for this afternoon. The sub-committee will meet at any time to hear them.

SENATOR FORAKER: I think we are all of one mind on this subject.

SENATOR QUARLES: They are desirous of sharing in the honor. I simply wish to suggest to the committee that as a matter of courtesy to these patriotic women it would be a most graceful thing if we could adopt their bill, which, in my judgment, meets every requirement, and it seems to me it would be a very graceful compliment to them if that bill could be acted upon to-day.

SENATOR SCOTT: Do these gentlemen object to that bill?

SENATOR QUARLES: I understand they do not object to it. I have added the very clause which was suggested.

SENATOR PETTUS: There is a gentleman here who came by invitation, and I think it is due to him that he should be heard. Mr. Henry S. Peck, of New Haven, is the gentleman to whom I refer. He represents the Grand Army of the Republic.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY S. PECK.

MR. PECK: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I do not want to take up much of your time; but I should like to say that, as chairman of the national committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, I come here not to ask for any particular bill, but we should like to have a bill passed giving a clean flag without any inscription or insignia whatever upon it. We are not asking any exception for the Grand Army. We simply ask for one clean flag. I do not think I need take up your time. I think you understand it pretty thoroughly. I simply want to tell you what the Grand Army desires, and that is all. We do not ask for any particular bill, but simply one that will carry out that idea.

SENATOR FORAKER: Would this bill of Mr. Quarles' be satisfactory, the bill which he says is prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution?

COLONEL PRIME: I have not seen that.

SENATOR FORAKER: With the amendment proposed?

COLONEL PRIME: That contains the proviso which the Grand Army do not want:

"*Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the United States and used by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge of their order may continue to be so used by them."

SENATOR QUARLES: That may be stricken out.

MR. PECK: We do not ask for that. All we ask for is a clean flag.

SENATOR BURROWS: The sub-committee, then, will take this matter into consideration and will report to the full committee at a very early date. If these ladies desire to be heard this afternoon, the sub-committee will arrange to give them a hearing.

The committee then (at 11:20 a. m.) adjourned.

(Appendix B.)

DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Report by Mr. Quarles, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. To accompany S. 1426. January 29, 1904.—Ordered to be printed. Report No. 506.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1426) to prevent the desecration of the American flag, have given the same careful consideration and report it back with the following amendments:

On page 2, line 4, after the word "label" strike out the comma and insert the word "or."

On page 2, at the end of line 4 and the beginning of line 5, strike out the words "or decoration."

On page 2, line 5, strike out the word "advantage."

On page 2, line 12, after the word "label" strike out the comma and insert the word "or."

On page 2, line 12, strike out the words "or decoration."

On page 2, line 13, strike out the word "advantage."

On page 3, line 2, strike out the word "fifty" and insert the word "ten."

And as amended your committee recommend that the bill do pass.

Attention is respectfully invited to the indorsement of the Quartermaster-General United States Army made on a similar bill in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and the indorsement on the same measure by the Assistant Secretary of War, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 2, 1902.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the Secretary of War, with remark that in the opinion of this Office Senate bill No. 229, entitled "To prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States," seems to accomplish the object in view, with which the Quartermaster-General is most heartily in accord.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 6, 1902.*

Respectfully returned to Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, inviting attention to the foregoing report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

WM. CAREY SANGER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Attention is also invited to the following submitted by The American Flag Association:

THE AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION,
Yonkers, N. Y., February 24, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR: In pursuance of your request I take great pleasure in furnishing, annexed hereto, the information desired by you at our conversation at your house in Washington on Thursday evening, February 20 instant. If I have omitted anything, I shall be happy to furnish it immediately.

In examining the bill prepared by our association, as printed as Senate bill 229, I find mistakes in printing, as noted in a copy of the bill inclosed herewith.

The Grand Army of the Republic desires it clearly understood that it wants, as all others do, "a clean flag," with no specific privileges to the veterans. The badge used by the Grand Army, not being an article of merchandise, we understand, is not within the act which we propose, and yet I suggest, is it not well to expressly provide at the end of our bill the proviso that I find in two of the bills proposed by others, and which you

will see I have annexed at the end of the printed copy of our bill inclosed.

My understanding is that you desired—

1. A statement of the American Flag Association, of what patriotic societies it is composed, and what work it has done toward legislation.

2. A statement of the acts desecrating uses to which the flag has been put, as they have come to our notice, and which are to be prevented.

3. A list of the States that have adopted flag legislation.

4. Copies of the State enactments so far as we have copies at hand.

These matters I have endeavored to furnish in the papers annexed.

I want to thank you for the very great and earnest interest you have taken in this matter of Federal flag legislation; and yet I ought to say that I could not for a moment assume that you, who have followed the flag on the battlefield, as I too have done, could have any other feeling than that same love for it and enthusiastic devotion to it and its sacred folds which you have manifested.

I beg to assure you of my unaffected regard.

Very truly, yours, RALPH E. PRIME, *President.*

HON. J. C. BURROWS, *Senator, etc.*

THE AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

Its organization planned in December, 1896.

First meeting of flag committees to take steps to organize the association held in July, 1897.

Among its officers are: The President of the United States, four general officers of the Regular Army, two admirals of the Navy.

It is composed of the flag committees (generally of 13 each) of 56 of the military and patriotic societies of the United States, and among them are:

Fifteen commanderies of the Loyal Legion, viz., the commandery in chief and the commanderies in the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, District of Columbia, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Washington.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and several Grand Army posts near New York.

The Society of the War of 1812.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, Delaware, Michigan and Maryland.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and several chapters Daughters of the American Revolution near Boston and New York.

The Sons of the Revolution, the societies in New York, Ohio, and District of Columbia.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The societies of Colonial Wars in the States of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Ohio.

The Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware.

The General Court of the Founders and Patriots and the State societies in New York and New Jersey.

Other civic societies.

These 56 allied societies, forming the American Flag Association, extend from Maine to the Pacific coast.

The names of the members of these flag committees are found on pages 19 to 34 of the red pamphlet circular of information.

The work of the association has been directed to obtaining legislation in the several States, and has been more or less instrumental in obtaining, through its executive committee, and through its flag committees, legislation to protect the flag from desecration in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. At its instance and procurement bills to the same end are now pending in the legislatures of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia.

The bill, Senate bill 229, has been prepared and approved by the executive committee of the American Flag Association as a result of the study of the whole subject, and from the experience had in legislation already obtained, and faults detected in the legislation already obtained, and observations of the evils to be prevented, and such form of bill is drafted to prevent:

1. Attaching to or writing anything whatever on the flag, or,
2. Using pictures of the flag for any purpose of advertising.
3. The bill also is drafted so as to reach and prevent the use of flags varying in the number of stars from the actual number of States (thus become not a legal flag), or varying from the legal size and legal material. Each of these is claimed to remove the flag from the name of the flag of the United States of America, because not within the description of the flag in the acts of Congress, when not containing the full number of stars, when not of the legal size, and when not of the legal material.

The following have already adopted statutes, in some form, to prevent desecration of the flag:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington.

Desecrations of the flag come to the notice of the association:

1. Attaching to the flag political tickets.
2. Attaching to the flag advertisements.
3. Writing or printing commercial advertisements upon the white stripes of the flag.
4. Attaching to the flag advertisements, or writing on the white stripes of the flag advertisements, some of which are of bicycles, bock beer, whiskey, fine cambric, Bone Knoll sour mash, tar soap, American pepsin chewing gum, theaters, tobacco, Japan tea, awnings, breweries, cigars,

charity balls, cuff buttons, dime museums, door mats, fireworks, furriers, living pictures, picnic grounds, patent medicines, pool rooms, prize fights, restaurants, roof gardens, real estate agencies, sample rooms, shoe stores, soap makers, saloons, shooting galleries, tent makers, variety shows, venders of lemon acid, and for awnings and a host of others.

5. Printing the flags on thin paper and using for wrappings of lemons, oranges, fruits, small cheeses, hams, spools of thread, soap, chewing gum, fireworks, cigars, etc.

6. Printing the flag on paper and pasting upon casks of beer and ale, and bottles of whiskey and other liquors.

7. Printing the flag on confectionery boxes, boxes of chewing gum, trolley car transfer tickets, pillow covers, door mats, paper napkins, handkerchiefs, blotting pads, water-closet paper, etc.

8. Printing the flag on the sides of wagons with advertisement of business.

9. Printing upon and burning into porcelain or crockery water-closets and urinals.

10. Using the flag for clouts of prize fighters and of contestants in foot races and bicycle races.

11. Making clothing of the flag for clowns, representations of Uncle Sam, and of Columbia.

12. The flag has been used for sacks to contain coal and other merchandise.

13. The flag has been stripped from the staff and torn in shreds and stamped upon by anarchists and others in excitement and in anger.

The above are some only of the numberless uses to which the flag is put.

REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It seems to us that there is no reason for looking for a pecedent in the legal regulations of foreign countries as to their flag. Our people are not like the people of other lands. The freedom we enjoy induces the abuse with us which we do not observe abroad. Commercialism run wild with us tends to these abuses unless restrained.

Yet, so far as we are informed, and as far as we are able to learn as to the regulations of other countries, the following are said to be some of the penal provisions of other countries as to the misuse of flags of those countries:

Italy.—Law of June 30, 1889, articles 15, 115: "Whoever, with intention of contempt, should take same, destroy or insult, in a public place or in a place open to the public, the flag or any other emblem of the State will be punished by detention from three to twenty months."

Austria-Hungary.—The Hungarian criminal law 50, of 1879, paragraph 37, says: "No more than two months' arrest and not more than 300 florin fine should be inflicted upon any one * * * who, with intent to insult, defiles, damages, or tears down the flag or coat of arms publicly used as the insignia of either civil or military authority."

Germany.—Articles 135, 303, inflict a fine up to 300 thalern or punished with imprisonment up to two years.

Greece.—"Act 141 of the penal code provides imprisonment and prosecution by the district attorney of the place in which the outrage to the flag is committed, with incaraceration for three months, maximum."

Russia.—"Penalty is two to nineteen years in jail."

Brazil.—"Article 100 of penal code, for desecration of national colors has a penalty of imprisonment for not less than six months to one year. Decree No. 3346, of the 14th of October, 1887, places the penalty of insult to the flag, $100 to $500."

Mexico.—"Has a legal provision against the desecration of or insult to the national colors."

China.—"Punishment under one of the laws relating to the desecration of insignia."

Spain.—"The penal code provides a penalty for insult to or desecration of the national flag."

Portugal.—"Penal code, articles 424, 181, six months' to one year's imprisonment."

France.—"Desecration of the national flag punishable under sections 257, 379, and 475 of penal code."

Great Britain.—"Outrages to the national colors can be dealt with under the laws dealing with sedition or treason." "A few years ago, under the pressure of public protest, the Government department compelled one of her subjects to discontinue throwing flash-light advertisements on Nelson's column in Trafalgar square."

Chile, Peru, Bulgaria, Roumania, Belgium, and all other foreign governments which have no special legal provision can "bring an action before either the civil or military tribunals for any injudicious use of its national flag under a general provision of the code."

Of course, we are not personally able to verify these citations as to far-off lands, and which, of course, are written in other languages, and the books in which they are said to be found not being at hand.

OF MAINE.

[Chapter 132.]

AN ACT relative to the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States or of this State.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in legislature assembled as follows:

Any person who, in any manner, for exhibition or display, places or causes to be placed any inscription, device, advertisement, or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or State flag of this State, or who displays or exhibits, or causes to be displayed or exhibited, any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or flag of this State upon which shall, in any manner, be placed or affixed any inscription, device, advertisement, or notice whatever, or any person who shall attach to or represent upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, any

imitation or representation of the national flag of the United States, or use any imitation or representation of the national flag of the United States for advertising purposes, or who in any manner mutilates, tramples upon, or otherwise defaces or defiles any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, whether they are public or private property, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided, however,* That flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the United States, or of this State, may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations, and that associations organized by men who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States may place appropriate inscriptions upon flags borne by them or used for memorial purposes, and duly appointed and accredited committees of political parties may, during the campaign preceding any election for President and Vice-President of the United States attach the names of their respective candidates to the flag.

This act shall take effect when approved.

Approved March 17, 1899.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Chapter 66, Laws of 1899, passed March 10, and took effect April 1, 1899.]

AN ACT to prevent the desecration of the National and State flags.

Any person, who in any manner, for exhibition or display, places or causes to be placed, any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or State flag of this State or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, or who, in any manner appends, annexes, or affixes, or causes to be appended, annexed, or affixed to any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who displays or exhibits or causes to be displayed or exhibited any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or flag of this State, or flag, standard, color, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, upon which shall, in any manner be placed, attached, annexed, or affixed, any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon, or otherwise defaces or defies any of said flags; standards, colors, or ensigns, whether any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns are public or private property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That flags, standards, colors or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the United States or of this State, may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations. And flags displayed with names, symbols, pictures, or mottoes representing political parties and used for such purposes alone and flags used by societies of a religious and fraternal nature, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

VERMONT.

[No. 122.]

AN ACT to prevent the desecration of the national flag.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SECTION 1. That the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any imitation or representation thereof, shall not be attached to or imprinted or represented upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same; and no goods, wares, or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same, shall be attached to the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States, and no such advertisement shall be imprinted thereon. Any violation of this act shall be punishable, on conviction, by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for such offense.

SEC. 2. The county courts and the several municipal courts within this State shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions for the violation of this act. Also justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction and may impose a fine to the extent of twenty dollars, or they may bind over to the county courts.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from April 1st, 1899.

Approved November 16, 1898.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Chapter 254.]

AN ACT to prevent the improper use of the flag of the United States or of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to display the flag of the United States or of Massachusetts, or any representation thereof, upon which are any words, figures, advertisements, or designs: *Provided, however,* That flags belonging to Grand Army posts, or flags the property of or used in the service of the United States or of this State may have inscribed thereon the names of battles and the name and number of the organization to which such flags belong.

SEC. 2. Whoever publicly mutilates, tramples upon, defaces, or treats contemptuously any of said flags, whether such flags are public or private property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 3. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and the police, district and municipal courts, and trial justices of the commonwealth, shall have authority within their several jurisdictions to inforce the provisions of this act.

April 10, 1899.

CONNECTICUT.

[File No. 36.]

AN ACT to prevent the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States or of this State.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general assembly convened:

Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, puts or causes to be placed any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or State flag of this State, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, or who in any manner appends, annexes, or affixes to any such flag, standard, color, or ensign any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who displays, or exhibits, or causes to be placed or exhibited any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or flag of this State, or flag, standard, color, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, upon which shall in any manner be put, attached, annexed, or affixed any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon, or otherwise defaces or defiles any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, are public or private property, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, for each offense: *Provided, however,* That flags, standards, colors, or ensigns the property of or used in the service of the United States or of this State, may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols which are placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

NEW YORK.

[Penal Code, sec. 640, subd. 16, added by laws 1899, chap. 12, taking effect September 1, 1899.]

SEC. 640, SUBD. 16. Desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States, or of this State.

SUBDIVISION 16. Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, places or causes to be placed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or State flag of this State or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, or who in any manner appends, annexes, or affixes, or causes to be appended, annexed, or affixed to any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who displays or exhibits or causes to be displayed or exhibited any flag, standard, color, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or

ensigns, upon which shall in any manner be placed, attached, annexed, or affixed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon, or otherwise defaces or defies any of said flags, standards, colors or ensigns, whether any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns are public or private property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the United States or of this State, may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[No. 27.]

AN ACT to protect the American flag from insult and degradation.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That any person or persons who shall wilfully and maliciously take down, pollute, injure, remove, or in any manner damage or destroy any American flag or flagstaff which now or hereafter may be put, erected, or placed on any private or public building or place, or on any public or private highway, or any public or private grounds, or use said flag for advertising any business or trade whatsoever, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or suffer imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1897.

MICHIGAN.

[H. B. No. 161.]

A BILL to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

SECTION 1. Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place, or cause to be placed, any words or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or picture, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever, upon any flag, standard, color or ensign, of the United States, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or designs, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever, or who shall expose to public view, or shall manufacture, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale, or for use, any article or thing, or substance, being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, or attached, or otherwise placed, a representa-

tion of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, to advertise, or call attention to, or to decorate, or to ornament, or to mark, or to distinguish the article or thing on which so placed, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, or defy, or defile, or cast contempt, either by words or acts, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. The words flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, as used in this act, shall include any flag, any standard, any color, any ensign, or any representation of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, or a picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of any substance whatever, any of any size whatever, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or a picture, or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation, may believe the same to represent the flag, or the colors, or the standard, or the ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States, or by the United States Army any Navy regulations, nor shall this act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical, on which shall be printed said flag, disconnected from any advertisement.

SEC. 4. Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined a sum not less than five or to exceed twenty-five dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

INDIANA.

[Engrossed house bill No. 153.]

A BILL for an act to prevent and punish the improper use and desecration of the flag of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever, upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any words or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever, or who shall expose to public view, or shall manufacture, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale or for use, any article, or thing, or substance, being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been

printed, painted, or attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, to advertise, or call attention to, or to decorate, or to ornament, or to mark, comma, or to distinguish the article, or thing, on which shall be placed, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, or defy, or defile, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The words flags, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, as used in this act, shall include any flag, any standard, any color, any ensign, or any representation of a flag, standard, color, ensign, or a picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of any substance whatever, or representation of any substance whatever, and of any size whatever, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or a picture, or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars, and the stripes of any number or either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, or the colors, or the standard, or the ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of by the United States army or navy regulations, nor shall this act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag disconnected by any advertisement.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars ($5) nor more than ten dollars ($10), and for a second and subsequent violation thereof such person shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars ($10), and not more than twenty-five dollars ($25).

Passed house February 2nd, 1901.

Passed senate March 8th, 1901.

Signed by the governor March 12th, 1901.

ILLINOIS.

[No. 764.]

A BILL for an act to prohibit the use of the national flag or emblem for any commercial purposes or as an advertising medium.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the general assembly,* That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, organization, or corporation to use or display the national flag or emblem, or any drawing, lithograph, engraving, daguerreotype, photograph, or likeness of the national flag or emblem as a medium for advertising any goods, wares, merchandise, publication, public entertainment of any character, or for any other purpose intended to promote the interests of such person, firm, corporation, or organization.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting either pub-

lic or private exhibitions of art, or shall in any way restrict the use of the national flag or emblem for patriotic purposes.

SEC. 3. All prosecutions under the provisions of this act shall be brought by any person in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, against any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, before any justice of the peace of the county in which such violation is alleged to have taken place, or before any court of competent jurisdiction; and it is hereby made the duty of the State's attorney to see that the provisions of this act are enforced in their respective counties, and they shall prosecute all offenders on receiving information of the violation of any of the provisions of this act; and it is made the duty of the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and police officers to inform against and prosecute all persons whom there is probable cause to believe are guilty of violating the provisions of this act. One-half the amount recovered in any penal action under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the person filing the complaint in such action and the remaining one-half to the school fund of the county in which the said conviction is obtained.

SEC. 4. All prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within six months from the time such offense was committed, and not afterwards.

SEC. 5. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10.00 nor more than $100.00 and costs, and in default of payment of said fine and costs imposed shall be imprisoned in the county jail at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine and costs imposed.

Approved April 22, 1899.

WISCONSIN.

[No. 92 S.]

AN ACT to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or picture, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or shall expose, or cause to be exposed, to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever, or who shall expose to public view, or shall manufacture, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale or for use, any article, or thing, or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall

have been printed, painted, or attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States to advertise or call attention to, or to decorate, or to ornament, or to mark, or to distinguish the article or thing on which so placed, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, or defy, or defile, or cast contempt either by words or acts, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. The words flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States as used in this act shall include any flag, any standard, any color, any ensign, or any representation of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, or a picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of any substance whatever, or represented on any substance whatever, and of any size whatever, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or a picture or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, or the colors, or the standard, or ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States, or by the United States Army and Navy regulations, nor shall this act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag disconnected from any advertisement.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of said fine and costs shall be committed to the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January first, 1902.

Approved April 6th, 1901.

MINNESOTA.

[Chapter 163, H. F. No. 504.]

AN ACT to prevent the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States or of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, places or causes to be placed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon the flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or State flag of the State of Minnesota, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns; or who in any manner appends, annexes, or affixes or causes to be appended, annexed, or affixed to any such flag, standard, color, or ensign any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever; or who displays

or exhibits or causes to be displayed or exhibited any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States or flag of the State of Minnesota or flag, standard, color, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns upon which shall in any manner be placed, attached, annexed, or affixed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever; or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon, or otherwise defaces or defiles any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns, whether any of said flags, standards, colors, or ensigns are public or private property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however*, That flags, standards, colors, or ensigns the property of or used in the service of the United States or of the State of Minnesota may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred (1900).

Approved April 11, 1899.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

[Laws 1897, chapter 119.]

AN ACT to prevent the desecration of the United States flag.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of South Dakota:

SECTION 1. Penalty for desecrating: Any person who shall wilfully mutilate, deface, alter, or falsify the surface of the United States flag by affixing or causing to be affixed thereon any label, stamp, advertisement, brand, imprint, portrait (printed or painted), any emblem, mottoes, or designs, save and except such as may be authorized by the laws of Congress and the United States Army regulations, and shall expose the same to public view or in any public place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceedings one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. Accepted representation: The words "United States flag" in section 1 of this act shall be construed to mean any commonly accepted representation of the United States flag.

SEC. 3. Repeal: All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 26, 1897.

IOWA.

We have no copy of the bill which is a law in Iowa.

COLORADO.

[House bill No. 85.]

A BILL for an act to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States and of the flag of this State.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Any person who, in any manner, for exhibition or display,

puts or causes to be placed any inscription, design, device, symbol, portrait, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks, or notice whatever upon any flag or ensign of the United States or State flag of this State, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags or ensigns, or who in any manner appends, annexes, or affixes to any such flag or ensign any inscription, design, device, symbol, portrait, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who displays or exhibits or causes to be displayed or exhibited any flag or ensign of the United States or flag of this State, or flag or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, upon which shall, in any manner, be put, attached, annexed, or affixed any inscription, design, device, symbol, portrait, name, advertisement, words, marks, notice, or token whatever, or who publicly and wilfully mutilates, tramples upon, or who tears down or wilfully and maliciously removes while owned by others, or otherwise defaces or defiles any of said flags or ensigns, on public or private property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year or both: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not apply to flags or ensigns, the property of or used in the service of the United States or of this State, upon which inscription, names of actions, words, marks, or symbols are placed pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the use of such flags for purely decorative purposes, not involving advertising and not inconsistent with the spirit of this act, on patriotic holidays and in connection with patriotic celebrations, but that the affixing, imprinting, painting, or by any means causing the name, portrait, or emblem of any political party, or candidate of any political party, to be placed, carried, or displayed on any of the above-described flags or banners, that it shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as above described.

Approved by the governor April, 1901.

ARIZONA.

We have no copy of a bill which is a law in Arizona.

CALIFORNIA.

[No. 354.]

AN ACT to prohibit the desecration of the flag of the United States and to provide a punishment therefor.

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall desecrate the flag of the United States by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement of any nature whatsoever shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved by the governor March 2, 1899.

OREGON.

AN ACT to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

Be it enacted by the legislature of assembly of the State of Oregon as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place, or caused to be placed, any words or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or designs, or device, or symbol, or token or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever, upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign, of the United States, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever; or who shall expose to public view, or shall manufacture, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale, or for use, any article, or thing, or substance, being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, or attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, of the United States, to advertise, or call attention to, or to decorate, or to ornament, or to mark, or to distinguish, the article or thing, on which so placed, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, or defy, or defile, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, of the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. The words flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States as used in this act shall include any flag, any standard, any color, any ensign, or any representation of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, or a picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of any substance whatever, or represented on any substance whatever, and of any size whatever, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or a picture, or a representation of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, or the colors, or the standard, or the ensign of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States, or by the United States Army and Navy Regulations, nor shall this act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag disconnected from any advertisement.

SEC 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved by the governor February 16, 1901.

WASHINGTON.

[House bill No. 228, Chapter CLIV.]

AN ACT for the protection of the American flag and coat of arms of the United States.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. That the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States or any imitation or representation thereof, shall not be attached to or imprinted or represented upon any goods, wares, or merchandise or any advertisement of the same; and no goods, wares, or merchandise or any advertisement of the same, shall be attached to the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States, and no such advertisement shall be imprinted thereon. Any violation of this act shall be punishable, on conviction of any court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Washington, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1901.

Passed the Senate March 13, 1901.

Approved by the governor March 18, 1901.

MR. BATES: I want to say, in connection with that report, that this question of State legislation, which seems to be the burden of the report, is a matter of a good deal of interest. The Supreme Court of Illinois, in a case of criminal prosecution of a cigar dealer for having placed an advertisement on the flag, held the law invalid as infringing on the privileges of a private citizen to do business as he pleased, and held that it was not a proper exercise of the police power of the State to restrict him. In New York it has been held that the forbidding of the use of a representation of the flag for advertising purposes is a restriction of the right of the individual to do business as he pleased. The only place for securing effective legislation is in the Federal Congress. Inasmuch as Congress adopted the flag, it could say what may or may not be placed on it, and the question must ultimately go to Congress for adjustment.

MR. CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER (Ill.) What the Historian-General has said is pertinent. The flag law of Illinois was held invalid by the Supreme Court of Illinois several years ago. What we need is a Federal flag law. That is what we have been working for for the last decade. During the last session of Congress, through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, with the aid of the American Flag Protective Society, and others, a bill was passed by the United States Senate, and it will likely be made into a law at the next session.

GENERAL SHIELDS: I am a member of the Flag Committee in this State. We have been successful in passing a law here in Missouri, and I desire now to acknowledge in this connection the assistance of the Daughters of American Revolution and particularly the aid rendered by the Secretary of the Missouri Historical Society. But for her efforts the Legislature would not have passed the law. But we have it and expect to enforce it. (Applause.)

MR. MILLER: The bill which passed the United States Senate was drafted by a Daughter of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

THE CHAIR: The question is on the report of Colonel Prime.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the report of the Flag Committee was accepted and ordered printed with the proceedings of this Congress.

THE CHAIR: The next business in order is report of the Committee on Correspondence.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: That Committee simply reports progress.

MR. BATES: The Finance Committee, composed of myself as chairman, George T. Wood of Kentucky, and William L. Jones of Pennsylvania, have not held a meeting of the entire committee. Not being able to confer with Mr. Wood, Mr. Jones and myself conferred with each other in regard to the finances of the society, to evolve some method whereby the expenses of this society may be met. We have come to the conclusion that the society has reached a point where, if it expects to do business expeditiously and well, further provision must be made for finances. The suggestion which the committee will make is in the line of increase of the annual dues. We see no other means of providing for increased finances. At present the per capita tax is twenty-five cents and we have been laboring under the delusion that we always have had a surplus of some twenty-nine hundred dollars in the treasury which was never touched for expenses; but the present Treasurer-General has for the first time given to the congress the true explanation of this seeming balance, which is because we have not paid expenses.

THE TREASURER-GENERAL: No; you are wrong. We are ahead of our expenses.

MR. BATES: I understood that we really have but a comparatively small balance.

A DELEGATE: The money on hand is to pay the coming year's expenses.

MR. BATES: But they will eat up this balance.

THE DELEGATE: Yes.

MR. BATES: These expenses will eat up this balance, and it is the sense of this Committee that an amendment should be made to increase the dues.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Finance Committee, as made by Mr. Bates, be received and printed in the proceedings of this congress. Motion adopted.

THE CHAIR: The next report in order is that of the Committee on Organization, Mr. Nathan Warren, Chairman.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. President-General, the Committee on Organization reports progress.

THE CHAIR: The report of the special committee appointed on the proposed National Memorial to the Revolutionary Fathers is next in order.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. President-General, I have not received a report from that committee, of which Mr. Brainard H. Warner of the District of Columbia is chairman.

MR. COLLAMER: Mr. President-General, if there is no member of that committee present I will state that though I am not on the committee, I am personally acquainted with its chairman and I know that bills [see bill on page 142] have been prepared and introduced into both houses of Congress favoring the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the expenses of a commission to prepare a plan for the erection of a monument in the city of Washington to the heroes of the American Revolution. The committee will make it a point that this monument and the terms of its dedication shall be broad enough to cover all the heroes, military, naval and civil, connected with the revolution, and to that extent it embraces the proposed monument to Thomas Jefferson.

MR. JOHN PAUL EARNEST (D. C.): Mr. B. H. Warner is a close and intimate friend of mine, and he had hoped to attend this meeting. He is an exceedingly busy man, and at the last moment found he could not come. He is a very active man, and for head of that committee a better man could not be secured, for he is well acquainted with many members of Congress and his standing in the city is excellent. In addition to this general monument, he has also been working for certain particular ones. One which is now under way is a monument to Robert Morris, called the Financier of the Revolution. We have conferred with various Congress-

men and a bill will be shortly introduced for that purpose; so I think I may report that these bills will be looked after very carefully. (Applause.)

THE CHAIR: Next in order will be the reports of State Societies.

MR. WILLIAM A. TAYLOR (Ohio): I move you, sir, that the reports of the societies, on call of the States, be sent forward to the Secretary-General without reading.

(Motion seconded.)

THE CHAIR: Before I state that motion I want to say that many of these reports of State Societies are of great general interest to the congress and would not take long to read. It is important to know what these societies are doing, and I think the reports should be read.

(Motion withdrawn by Mr. Taylor.)

After the reports from Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois and Iowa had been read by the Secretary-General, it was moved by Mr. Hubbell that the further reading of the reports of State Societies be dispensed with and that they be printed in the proceedings of the congress. The motion was seconded and adopted.

The reports of the State Societies appear following:

REPORTS OF STATE SOCIETIES.

ARIZONA SOCIETY.

The Arizona Society reports a prosperous and profitable year. Since our last annual meeting we have received an unusually large number of new members and have enjoyed several pleasant reunions.

The anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19th, was celebrated by a joint social of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, at the residence of Col. Jerry Millay. Mrs. Bessie Cushman, for the Daughters, gave an address of welcome, which was responded to, for the Sons, by Rev. Dr. Lewis Halsey. The literary and musical programme included selections by Miss Mary Elizabeth Halsey and Col. Jerry Millay.

Our annual banquet, as usual most enjoyable, was held on the evening of February 23, at the Ford Hotel. Among our guests were Governor Alexander O. Brodie and Secretary W. F. Nichols, the former happily responding to the first toast.

President John Wix Thomas was toastmaster, and the list was as follows:

Statehood—Governor A. O. Brodie.

Our City—Compatriot P. P. Parker.

Washington—Compatriot J. Ernest Walker.

The Ladies — Compatriot W. H. Robinson.

The Gentlemen—Miss Elizabeth Gilmer.

The Flag—Prof. R. L. McDonnold.

The Future of the Republic—Compatriot Lloyd B. Christy.

We have lost by death one faithful member, Nelson M. Sikes.

Last year we gave a prize medal to a scholar in the Phœnix High School. This year we have offered a medal for the best essay on a Revolutionary theme, presented by a student of the Normal School at Tempe. We have also decided to place copies of the National Register in the libraries of several of our Territorial educational institutions.

LEWIS HALSEY, *Secretary.*

Phœnix, April 5, 1904.

ARKANSAS SOCIETY.

For the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution I have to report that we have had the misfortune to lose by death both our President, Dr. Charles E. Nash, and our Vice-President, Hon. L. C. Balch, during the year. This makes three presiding officers who have died during the life of our Society, the third being Col. Sam W. Williams, our first President, who was succeeded by C. E. Nash, and he by L. C. Balch. Our Society has made some progress in the accession of members, and our organization is fairly well kept together.

FAY HEMSTEAD, *Secretary.*

Little Rock, Arkansas, June 3, 1904.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

I take pleasure in reporting that the California Society has during the past twelve months experienced an unprecedented growth owing to increased activity in soliciting and an awakened desire among those eligible to membership to be enrolled as compatriots.

Sixty-eight new members have been added to the roll since last report, but the great number of deaths (eighteen in all) and eight dropped from roll, reduced the net gain to forty-three, making the present membership three hundred and ninety-six : twenty-one of whom belong to the Southern California Branch, located at San Diego.

Seven applications are in hand.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held January 12, 1904, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the President be and is hereby directed and authorized to tender the hospitality of this Society to the National Society for the holding of the Sixteenth National Congress in S. F. in 1905."

A further resolution provided ways and means in case our invitation should be accepted.

President-General Greeley was presented with a copy of the above resolution and replied in favorable terms with the promise to refer the matter to the Board of Managers to be elected at the next Annual Congress in St. Louis, with a recommendation that the invitation be accepted.

The California Society feels certain of its ability to make the occasion a most enjoyable one, and will make every effort to that end should the invitation be accepted.

The Society was disappointed in not being able to tender a reception to Compatriot Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to San Francisco in May, 1903, but he was obliged to decline it, owing to his limited stay and prior engagements.

The 120th anniversary of the Proclamation Disbanding the Continental Army was commemorated by a banquet at the Merchants' Club, which was most successful, the attendance being large and the addresses of high excellence.

Compatriot Geo. C. Pardee, Governor of California, made the opening address, and was followed by Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., who spoke upon "The Disbandment of Other United States Armies."

Compatriot Warren Olney, Mayor of Oakland, in an able and interesting address, affirmed that the loss of the American Colonies was a blessing to Great Britain.

Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, former Treasurer-General of the National Society, being present as an invited guest, was called upon and closed a most enjoyable evening with an address sparkling with wit and humor.

On February 22, 1904, an informal dinner was given at the California Hotel, at which a paper was read by Compatriot R. M. Sims, entitled, "Washington! the Making of the Man!"

Lexington Day, April 19th, was observed as a "Ladies' Night." Members and their lady guests to the number of two hundred, gathered at a banquet, held at the Occidental Hotel, and were entertained by addresses from able speakers, two of whom were Daughters of the American Revolution, whose subjects were: "The Mothers of the Revolution," and "Leap Year During the Revolution." The occasion has never been surpassed in the history of the Society.

The following resolutions have been adopted:

Advocating publication of the claims papers on file in Washington, of Revolutionary pensioners, and urging Representatives in Congress to promote such legislation.

Requesting Congress to legislate for the preservation of the Frigate Constitution, now in a dismantled state at Charlestown Navy Yard.

Concurring in the movement to erect a monument in Washington to the heroes of the American Revolution.

Endorsing Senate Bill No. 1220, which provides for prevention of desecration of flag and punishment of acts of desecration.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that our National Colors should be treated with due respect and protection by being raised in the morning and lowered at sunset, daily, in Army and Navy style on all buildings where displayed.

The arrangements for the current year in addition to those already mentioned, provide for two more informal dinners: On Sept. 3rd, commemorating the Execution of the Treaty of Peace with France; another

on Dec. 16th, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, and a formal dinner on Oct. 19th, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. Permanent headquarters have been secured for the accommodation of the Society, and efforts are being made to furnish them appropriately and in keeping with the standing of the Society.

EDWIN BONNELL, *Secretary.*

San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1904.

COLORADO SOCIETY.

The past year has been an exceedingly prosperous one for the Colorado Society, whether considered from the viewpoint of the increase in its membership or from the equally important one of the interest taken by the members in the work of the Society. The new members number fourteen, two of them by transfer from other States.

The entertainment committee furnished an admirable programme for the year. Meetings were held monthly, beginning in October, in the ordinary of the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, at which interesting Revolutionary topics were ably discussed by members of the Society. Refreshments were served at these meetings and informal social evenings were greatly enjoyed by all who were able to attend.

The February meeting took the form of a banquet on the 22nd, celebrating Washington's birthday. Several of the ablest members of the Society responded to toasts, President Frank M. Keezer acting as toastmaster.

The celebration of Lexington Day on April 19th was a joint meeting of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, held in the Woman's Club building, Denver. Mrs. Henry F. Brooks spoke on behalf of the D. A. R., and President Frank M. Keezer, President-elect Clarkson N. Guyer, and Compatriot Joseph F. Tuttle, on behalf of the S. A. R. This was the first joint meeting of the Societies, but judging from the success which attended it, it is destined to be the forerunner of many other interesting and enjoyable occasions.

During the past year our Society was called upon to mourn the loss by death of one member, James S. Wynkoop. Mr. Wynkoop was one of our oldest members, having joined the Society in June, 1898, and continuing an active member to the time of his death on Sept. 19th, 1903.

HAROLD C. STEPHENS, *Secretary.*

Denver, Colo., April 19, 1904.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

During the year we have admitted 69 new members to our Society, making a total of 1,039 active and 38 honorary members, the third largest Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

We have lost by death 24 members and 12 by resignation.

We are glad to welcome many new members from New Britain, their patriotic interest being aroused by pilgrimage of the Society to that city on Washington's Birthday. The welcome was royal, and the dinner and

speeches were greatly enjoyed by all who were fortunate in being present.

The Registrar is hard at work on a new Year Book, which is nearly ready for the press. The graves of 80 Revolutionary soldiers and sailors have been marked during the year, making a total of 933 markers placed by the Connecticut Society.

A contribution has been made to the American Flag Association to assist in the prevention of the desecration of our Country's Flag.

The most important work of the year will be the unveiling of the Roger Sherman Memorial, on the Union League Club building, in New Haven, on June 6th.

This beautiful tablet of bronze will be placed on the site of the Roger Sherman house, where Gen. Washington was entertained on his visit to New Haven in June, 1775, while on his way to take command of the Revolutionary Army at Cambridge. The interest in patriotic subjects and ancestors is increasing, as shown by the large number of new members admitted during the year, and the numerous requests for applications.

The Society is also contemplating starting several traveling libraries of revolutionary and patriotic literature about the State.

CHARLES G. STONE, *Secretary.*

Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1904.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

The District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has the pleasure of reporting a most successful and prosperous existence, since the holding of the last "Annual Congress."

In the first place it is most gratifying to note our growth during the last year. At the New Haven Congress we reported 554 active and 8 associate members, a total of 562. We can now report on our rolls 581 active and 9 associate members, giving us a total of 590 interested workers in the cause of patriotism, a net increase of 28 members. It must be remembered, however, that these figures do not represent the total accessions to the Society, for deaths, resignations, and kindred causes of loss must be taken into account. For this reason it seems proper to state that through the efforts of a very vigorous, enthusiastic and aggressive Recruiting Committee, and the personal endeavors of the individual members of the Society, we have welcomed to our ranks, during the last year, 66 new members.

The Society has held a regular meeting once a month during the winter, all of which have been successful in every way; the attendance being large, and the entertainment good.

On June 8th, 1903, the Society gave its annual "outing." It was arranged that we should journey to the quaint and historic old town of Annapolis, Maryland, where we should spend the day in seeing both the town and the U. S. Naval Academy. Everybody did their utmost to make our visit pleasant, and their success was voiced by all. After a remarkably pleasant dinner at "Carvel Hall" we "folded our tents" and took our train for Washington.

On July 4th, 1903, we were requested by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to join in a celebration of the 128th anniversary of the "Declaration of Independence." A splendid program was prepared, and a very successful celebration was closed in the evening with fireworks on the "White Lot."

On November 18th, 1903, we began our regular monthly meetings again, and were addressed by the Rev. D. J. Stafford upon the subject of "Patriotism," passing a very pleasant and instructive evening.

On December 16th, 1903, the Society was both entertained and instructed by Compatriot James T. DuBois, who most graphically recounted to us the story of his resolution, introduced at the New Haven Congress, providing for the opening of all Society meetings by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Ex-President-General Breckinridge also favored and pleased us with one of his characteristic talks.

On January 20th, 1904, the Society had its annual "Ladies' Night." A splendid program was prepared, including an address by the Hon. David A. DeArmond, a few remarks by President-General Greeley, and several very fine solos. After this a bountiful luncheon was served, and dancing commenced, which lasted till the "we sma' hours."

On the 22nd of February, 1904, we held our "Annual Meeting" for the election of officers, with the following results:

President—John Paul Earnest.
Senior Vice-President—Commander John H. Moore.
Second Vice-President—Harry Clay McLean.
Third Vice-President—E. Southard Parker.
Recording Secrtary—Léon L. L. French.
Corresponding Secretary—William H. Pearce.
Treasurer—Henry P. R. Holt.
Registrar—Dr. Edwin A. Hill.
Assistant Registrar—Dr. Albert C. Peale.
Librarian—Zebina Moses.
Historian—Newton L. Collamer.
Chaplain—Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D. D.

On March 16th, 1904, we were addressed by the Hon. David J. Foster, his subject being "William French, the First Martyr of the American Revolution," and afterwards enjoyed our usual buffet luncheon. At this meeting a constitutional amendment, offered by Compatriot Samson, was adopted. Its effect is to postpone our "Annual Meeting" for the election of officers until the Wednesday following the 22nd day of February in each year, so that on the anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country" we may hold a patriotic celebration.

We also passed, at this meeting, an appropriation for the following objects.

1st. The expenses of the Flag Association of America, of which Colonel Prime is the President.

2nd. The expenses of instruction of emigrants, under the Committee of which General Anderson is Chairman.

3rd. The expenses of the monument to the dead among the prison ship martyrs.

On April 20th, 1904, the Society was addressed by Compatriot Charles W. Needham, President of Columbian University, upon the subject of "Patriotism and Education," and also very pleasantly entertained by an excellent musical program, arranged by the Committee on Meetings.

On May 28th, 1904, we gave our annual "Outing." Marshall Hall, just across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon, was chosen as the place. The local Society of the Sons of the Revolution were invited to join us in our trip, and we had the pleasure of welcoming quite a number of them. During our "Planked Shad" dinner, we were entertained by Judge Goode, Mr. DuBois, Mr. Sands, Vice-President of the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of others, and after having spent a very pleasant afternoon we came up the bosom of the historic Potomac to our homes.

In closing we might say that we have the most roseate views for the future, and wish our sister societies success, prosperity, happiness, and a long life.

LÉON L. L. FRENCH, *Recording Secretary.*

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1904.

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY.

I submit the following annual report for the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Society has held two meetings during the past year. The regular annual meeting was held June 17, 1903, at which the following officers were elected:

President—F. J. Lowrey.

Vice-President—Hon. Geo. R. Carter.

Secretary—S. M. Ballou.

Treasurer—Wm. J. Forbes.

Registrar—Prof. W. D. Alexander.

Directors—F. S. Dodge, L. A. Dickey, Wm. O. Atwater.

On October 19, 1903, the Society held a meeting to commemorate the 122d anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown. The program was musical and literary, addresses being made by Gov. Sanford B. Dole and Rev. W. M. Kincaid.

SIDNEY M. BALLOU, *Secretary.*

Honolulu, April 28, 1904.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

The year intervening since the Congress of 1903 has been one of some interest, especially in this location, where scenes or events directly connected with the Revolution were somewhat scarce. The grave of Father Kennison, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, was marked by this Society—the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution—by erecting a boulder and tablet in Lincoln Park on the anniversary of that event.

The largest Chapter in the State, The Oak Park Chapter, with 50 members, has been established.

A subscription of $50 was made to the Fund for a Monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs, and $75 was appropriated to aid the D. A. R. in placing two statuettes of the minute man in Chicago public schools.

During the year the Society was presented by Hon. Henri Merou, French consul in Chicago, with a copy of the volume published by the French government, giving the names of the officers and men from France who served with Washington, which publication was the result of a movement started by the Illinois Society for the formation of a French Society or branch of the S. A. R.

The Society has held several very interesting meetings and given one complimentary banquet during the year.

It has an established headquarters and several hundred books of reference at room 1105, No. 135 Adams street, to which members of the Society are cordially invited when in Chicago.

JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, *Secretary.*

Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1904.

INDIANA SOCIETY.

The Indiana Society reports a wholesome growth. At the annual meeting the coalition of the Sons of the American Revolution with the Sons of the Revolution, at least in Indiana, was favorably considered, as it has been at every recent annual meeting of the Society here. A committee to confer with the other Society in Indiana was chosen, and as a result it is probable that the two societies will choose the same officers and hold their annual meeting next time and perhaps regularly hereafter at the same time and place. During the past year 24 new members have been enrolled and three members have died; present membership, 229.

The Indiana Society has Chapters at Fort Wayne, Huntington, and Lafayette.

CHARLES W. MOORES, *Secretary.*

Indianapolis, Ind., June, 1904.

IOWA SOCIETY.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

The number of members reported at the annual meeting April 17, 1903, was 181, and there have been 22 applications, making a total membership of 203. The losses by death have been 4, by dropping 4, and by transfer 1, leaving the present membership 194.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter, No. 7, has been organized at Chariton, Iowa, through the exertions of Col. Warren S. Dungan, President of our Society. He is also President of the Chapter.

Woodbury Chapter of Sioux City joined with the D. A. R. on February 22d in a banquet with patriotic toasts and responses. Ben Franklin Chapter at Des Moines has had meetings combining literary and social features in October, November, December, January, February and March, and papers along the line of historical research have been read on "Land Marks of the Revolution," "The National Congress S. A. R.," "Taxation in the Colonies," "The Boston Port Bill," "Career of Gen. Thomas Gage in

Boston," "Evolution of the Continental Congress," "Ticonderoga and the Canada Campaign," "Campaign for New York in 1776," and "British Politics Concerning the Colonies." Other meetings of similar character will be held in May and June. The annual meeting will be held April 19th.

The Society has secured and erected in the Historical Department at Des Moines a beautiful bronze tablet to the memory of five Revolutionary soldiers buried in Iowa. It will be unveiled April 19th, in the evening after the annual meeting. The grave of another Revolutionary soldier has been located and it is believed that still another has been found.

Compatriot James W. Logan, our last *real son*, died Oct. 3d, 1903, a noble man much beloved and lamented. The Society has, however, since admitted to membership another real son in the person of James Dolson of Atlantic. At least two other real sons are known to be living in Iowa. One of them is too aged and feeble to join our Society, and the other for other reasons probably will not do so. The other compatriots who died during the year were J. C. Manchester, on June 29, 1903; John Scott, on September 23, and Thomas Nash Hooper, Jr., on November 24.

The Old Continental is still published every two months, and will probably be enlarged after the annual meeting.

There is on the whole much encouragement in the outlook ahead.

ELBRIDGE D. HADLEY, *Secretary.*

Des Moines, Iowa, April 1, 1904.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY.

The record of events which makes up the story of the vitality of the Louisiana Society since my last report to your honorable body, may be summed up by the one word "progress." "Upward and Onward" would be a most appropriate motto for our Society, and we have great expectations for the future.

During the year 1903 we have applied well the talent, which opportunity afforded us, to increase our active membership roll, and it is a source of great pleasure to us, that of the seventeen new members we have admitted, the majority are young in years, and descend from good revolutionary stock, and will add many golden links to the patriotic chain which we are welding year by year, the present with the past, son to grandsire.

One of the most important and gratifying incidents, worthy to note during the past year, and which the Louisiana Society was a party to, through the co-operation and humble efforts (crowned with success) of its Secretary, was the organization of an Alabama State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Louisiana Society had long desired to see its sister State of Alabama enrolled on our list of State Societies and a happy opportunity presenting itself in the person of Mr. William Frye Tebbetts of Mobile, Alabama, joining our Louisiana Society, with the object of ultimately organizing an Alabama Society; this gratifying result was subsequently brought about between his local promoters, seconded by the aid and advice which the Secretary of the Louisiana Society had the honor to render in the prem-

ises. The Alabama State Society was organized in Mobile, Alabama, June 27, 1903, with a membership of 15 prominent and patriotic citizens of the great State of Alabama. We confidently bespeak for it an honorable and commanding place in the council of the National Society.

By reference to my report to the National Congress held in Washington D. C. in 1902 in this connection, you will see that we have fulfilled half of our promise in the realization of our pledge to help place the name of Alabama in the list of state societies, and having done this we are now camping on the trail of our compatriots, in embryo, in the State of Mississippi, and as we have an experienced "scout and an old trapper" out, we have good reason to indulge in the hope to have "Old Mississippi" answering roll call in the course of human events.

The Louisiana society during the year has followed the example set by the National Society at the Congress held in Washington D. C. 1902, making the President eligible for re-election. Previous to this it was otherwise, so now when we have a compatriot who works for the good of the Society and deserves to be honored, we can show our appreciation of his services by re-electing him to the office without restriction.

I suppose the National Congress will expect to hear from the Louisiana Society as to what progress it has made thus far in drawing on the descendants of ancestors who fought in the Louisiana Volunteer Militia under General Bermuda de Galvez against the British in 1779–1783. While we have not allowed the grass to grow under our feet since the decision of the General Board of Managers favorable to these descendants (for we have added nine such eligibles to our roll), we are yet prospecting and expect to "strike it rich" one of these days. The difficulty which confronts us of hunting up "proofs" of eligibility of this particular class of claimants is not that they are not numerous enough, but that, almost without exception they are of that element of our community, who are known the world over as the "Creoles"— synonym of pride, haughtiness and secretiveness, when it comes to matters pertaining to family traditions, that render them almost inaccessible — the natural born spirit of the Spanish-Hildago and the French cavalier, inherited from their progenitors. Now this is not said in a spirit of criticism or disparagement of the "Creoles,"— and let it be said to their credit, their chief characteristics are chivalry, politeness and benevolence in their ordinary intercourse with men, and in this respect the present generation has in no wise departed from the teachings of their forefathers.

By consulting my report to the New Haven Congress, published in the Year Book, 1903, you will observe that the Society proposed taking steps to obtain copy of roll of officers and men of Galvez Army which had been removed from Havana, Cuba, to Madrid, Spain. Well, as the result of international correspondence, between Secretary of State Hay and the U. S. minister at Madrid, the subject has been changed from a diplomatic question to a simple business proposition, and I deem the communication of the Director of the Archives of Indies of sufficient importance to em-

body in this report for the information of the Congress, to show the present status of the case: —

"Sr. Don Pedro Torres Lanzas: As a result of the search made for the lists of officers and men serving under General Galvez and Miro in Louisiana at the time of the North American Revolution, we find that under the titles "Correspondence of the Governor of Louisiana," "Papers Relating to War," "Papers Relating to the United States," and in others on "War and Peace with England," there are many documents referring to parties serving in the regiments under the command of Governor Miro and General Galvez in the war with England during the years 1780 to 1783, when peace was signed, especially in the expeditions from Pensacola and Mobile, awards granted, invalid pensions, records of services, etc.; but I have found no special list giving the names of men serving under these generals at a given date. In order to prosecute the search desired, I think an account might be drawn up of the papers and documents referring to persons who served in that war, who are many, and with these notes in hand an inquiry might be made concerning the desired history of such.

The cost would be considerable and more than 200 papers are involved, to say nothing of further research,— about one pesata a piece, besides the price which may be asked for copying the documents.—Gonzalez Verger.

With the earnest desire to serve you at all times, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Pedro Torres Lanzas.

So you see this historical and interesting document we covet must still be regarded, for some time to come, as "unfinished business."

Washington's birthday was celebrated by us this year, with the same enthusiasm, heartiness and good fellowship as have ever distinguished this event with us in the past. Instead of this year expatiating on purely sentimental, social or historical topics to toast, we took a new departure which met with general approval — and that is, selected the names of such heroes of the Revolutionary War as General Washington, Lafayette, Green and Clark of the army, to eulogize their lives and brilliant careers; and, in civil life, reviewed the services to their country of such distinguished and illustrious American statesmen as Jefferson, Hamilton, Morris and Henry. The history and the literature of the period of the struggle for American Independence, furnish to the descendants of the Sons of the American Revolution so many great names eloquent in themselves of heroism, patriotism and wisdom, that to invoke their shades, and toast their memory, and recall their deeds, on the occasion of our annual banquet cannot but become popular and productive of much good from a civic and patriotic point of view. While on this subject it may be interesting for you to know that the Louisiana Society is about to inaugurate the social meeting feature provided for in our by-laws,— the first of such meetings to "round up" with a dinner has been fixed for the "Fourth of July," when the programme of Washington's Birthday will be repeated. We hope, by holding these reunions three or four times a year, to make our meetings

attractive to our members, and insure a full attendance whenever called together.

Apropos of these social meetings, it affords me pleasure to report that at its last meeting the Louisiana Society adopted without a dissenting voice, the resolution of Compatriot James T. DuBois (D. C.) offered and passed upon by the New Haven Congress, "that at least one verse of the 'Star Spangled Banner' be sung every time that the Flag is presented in the (Societies) respective audience rooms, for greeting and salutation." Now, as our annual dinner and social meetings will be the most suitable and appropriate time for this public and patriotic manifestation of our love for a Flag which flaunts to-day, by the grace of God, unconquered and unconquerable,— the Louisiana Society has directed the secretary to purchase a regulation Flag to be used on occasions referred to above.

In conclusion, let me mention that during the year we were the recipient of a copy of the work compiled by the French Government, "Les Combattants de Francais De la Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783." This publication was received through the Department of State of the United States, by the courtesy of the French ambassador. We have had it handsomely bound and prize it as one of the most useful and interesting volumes of our library. It will serve as a valuable work of reference — for descendants of our French allies who may live in New Orleans.

THOMAS DABNEY DIMITRY, *Secretary.*

New Orleans, La., April 19, 1904.

MAINE SOCIETY.

The largest and most successful banquet in the history of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution took place Monday afternoon, February 22, 1904, at Riverton Casino. It was a grand and enthusiastic gathering and was thoroughly enjoyed by all of the members who were in attendance, many of whom had as invited guests a number of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. About one-half of the big assemblage which well crowded the casino was made up of these Daughters.

The leading event of the occasion was the presence of Hon. John D. Long, who was the orator. He was the guest of Hon. Charles F. Libby, who for the past year has been the president of the society. The distinguished guest accompanied by Mr. Libby went out to the casino at noon where he was tendered an informal reception, all availing themselves of the opportunity to personally meet Mr. Long. He was personally acquainted with not a few and recalled many incidents of his boyhood days in Maine.

At 10 o'clock the annual meeting of the society was held in one of the parlors in the casino. President Libby was in the chair and there was a large attendance.

The society has made a slight gain in membership during the year. The additions by the election of new members have been 25, and with these the whole number elected by the society, since its organization 13 years ago,

is 502. But our losses have been great, though not so large as in the previous year, namely as follows: by death, 15; by withdrawal, 2; dropped from the roll by the non-payment of dues, 2; and by transfer, 1. The losses by death have been as follows: Rev. G. S. Smith died in Wayne, Oct. 22, 1903; Gen. I. S. Bangs died in Waterville, May 30, 1903; Mr. Ezreff H. Banks died in Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1903; Mr. Parker McC. Read died in Portland, Dec. 31, 1903; Hon. William G. Davis died in Portland, April 19, 1903; Mr. James Knowlton died June 19, 1903; Mr. James H. Hamlen died in Portland, June 19, 1903; Sopiel Selmore died June 5, 1903; Mr. Alfred S. Bradford died in Saco, Jan. 27, 1904; Mr. Orestes Pierce died in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 14, 1903; Mr. George A. French died May 18, 1903; Mr. Levi L. Lincoln died in Portland, May 29, 1903; Col. George A. Philbrook died in Augusta, Dec. 29, 1903; Mr. George Greenleaf died in Portland, March 6, 1903; Mr. Philip L. Perkins died in Alfred, March 7, 1903. Sopiel Selmore was a son of Capt. Selmore Soctomah, an Indian of the Passamaquoddy tribe, who served as a soldier and scout under Col. John Allan at Potato point in Machias, and gave assistance in other ways to the cause of the colonies. Rev. G. S. Smith of Wayne was number 12 on our roll, and Gen. I. S. Bangs of Waterville, who had a distinguished military record in the Civil War, and died on Memorial Day, was number 33. Mr. Ezreff H. Bangs, who was with us a year ago, was number 54. Of the others, many were well known in the State and had held positions of influence and honor. All were the descendants of patriots whose records upon our rolls show that they worthily served the cause of the colonies in the Revolutionary struggle.

As our gains by the election of new members were 25, our losses from all sources were 20, the net gain in membership for the year is 5. Our membership a year ago was 372. It is now 377.

Meetings of the board of managers have been held during the society year as follows: April 13, June 4, Nov. 13, 1903, and Jan. 16, and Feb. 17, 1904.

The roll of members which was in the hands of the printers (the Lefavor Tower Co. of Portland) a year ago, was completed and ready for distribution early in the summer. In its preparation the secretary was greatly aided by Mr. Nathan Goold, the registrar of the society. Much attention was given to the proof-reading, and the book is as free from errors as could reasonably be expected. If errors are discovered, members are requested to report the same to the secretary at once, in order that they may be entered in a copy of the roll kept for that purpose and be corrected when another roll is published by the society. Eight hundred copies of the roll were printed. It makes a well-printed volume of 258 pages, and is substantially bound in cloth. The entire cost of the book, including illustrations, was $565.25 or about 70 cents a copy. Each member of the society is entitled to a copy without charge and if any member has failed to receive a copy he is requested to inform the secretary either in person or by letter. By a vote of the board of managers copies of the roll, aside from the one copy to which each member is entitled can be had on application to the secretary; price $1.00.

A copy of this roll should be placed in every public library in the State; and members of the society will do the society, and many who are not now enrolled in its membership, a service by interesting themselves in efforts to this end.

A copy of the roll has been sent to each State society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to the library of Congress, and to some State and college libraries. Strong words of commendation have come to the society from those outside of our membership under whose examination the work has in this way passed.

Mr. Nathan Goold, during the year, has continued his work of recording the burial place of Revolutionary soldiers in Maine, together with the inscription upon their tomb-stones, and others matters of interest, biographical, etc., concerning these soldiers and the places were they were buried. The record as now made up includes 523 names. It is desirable that the record should be published at an early day, but it is also desirable that it should first be made as complete as possible. Members of the society in all parts of the State will do a much needed service by interesting themselves in this work. The importance of the work cannot be too strongly emphasized. If it could have been done half a century ago, much that is now irrecoverable would have been preserved.

I have received for admission fees and annual dues from Feb. 18, 1903, to Feb. 15, 1904 inclusive, $428.00 or $25.00 more than in the previous year. This amount I have paid to the treasurer of the society and I hold his receipts for the same.

The books of the secretary were audited on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904, by Mr. Nathan Goold and Mr. Frederic Brunel, appointed by the Board of Managers for this purpose and their certificate that they found the same correct with proper vouchers was entered by them on the cash book and duly signed. HENRY S. BURRAGE, *Secretary.*

Portland, Me., June 4, 1904.

MARYLAND SOCIETY.

The condition of the Maryland Society is good. While we have not been possibly as active along the lines of new membership, yet we are adding one or two additional members monthly. The terrible fire on February 7th last had a great effect on people that would have joined us, but after matters are settled, and we have time to look after new men, I believe the society will go ahead once more in that regard. The annual meeting, which is held October 19th, was largely attended, and much interest shown. The society also celebrated on February 22d and 19th of April the battle of Lexington and Concord. The general interest taken in society affairs are good, which is very gratifying to the Managing Board. J. NOBLE STOCKETT, *Secretary.*

Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1904.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Society continues to grow in membership, although

the increase for the last year has not been as large as in some of the years past.

The report for the year ending April 19, 1904, is as follows: Total membership April 19, 1903, 1,472; admissions by election and transfer, 114; losses by death, transfer, resignation, etc., 40; total membership April 19, 1904, 1,516, of which 10 are actually sons of soldiers of the Revolution, and 30 are life members, 2 of which are great-great-grandsons of Lafayette.

The report of the treasurer for the year ending April 19, 1904, shows receipts of $3,244.17 and expenditures of $2,771.71, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $472.46. The cash assets of the society are $6,474.66, and there are no liabilities.

The Board of Managers have held 10 meetings during the last year, and have transacted a large amount of routine business, as well as considering a number of matters of especial interest, among which may be mentioned the following:

A substantial contribution was voted towards the erection of the monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Under the direction of the Committee on Markers, boulders with bronze tablets suitably inscribed, were placed in two burial grounds now in the Boston city limits, to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers there buried who died during the siege of Boston.

An appropriation was made towards the tablet in the Paul Jones School, East Boston, to the memory of Commodore Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy.

Resolutions regarding petitioning Congress to print the identifying papers of the Revolutionary pensioners on file at Washington, were adopted, and a copy sent to each senator and representative from this State, and to the secretary of each State Society of the S. A. R.; and at the annual meeting of the Society held April 19, 1904, a resolution was adopted to present the matter to the National Congress at St. Louis for its consideration.

The society has held four meetings during the year as follows:

The Fall Field-day was held at Gloucester on August 8, 1903, the 128th anniversary of the repulse of the British in Gloucester Harbor, and was participated in by about 250 persons, who enjoyed a trolley ride around Cape Ann, and a dinner at the Hawthorn Inn, where several interesting addresses were made.

On October 19, 1903, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the tablet and boulder at the North Burial Ground, Dorchester, previously placed by the Committee on Markers, was unveiled and dedicated with appropriate exercises. The weather being inclement, about 60 persons were present.

On February 22, 1904, the annual observance of Washington's birthday was held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, and was one of the largest meetings ever held by the society, over 400 persons being present. A number of interesting addresses were made, after which a collation was served.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Old South Meeting House, Boston, on April 19, 1904, the 129th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, when officers were elected for the ensuing year

and a large amount of business transacted. After adjournment about 235 members and guests attended the annual dinner at the American House, where addresses were made by the lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth, and others.

In accordance with a vote of the Board of Managers, a new Year Book has been compiled during the past winter which will contain the records of about 350 new members, elected since the last book was published, three years ago. The work of printing will be done as rapidly as possible, and unless unforeseen delays occur, the book should be completed early this summer.

At the present time there are 15 chapters in the State, nearly all of which are in a very flourishing condition. The members enrolled number over 600, and numerous meetings are held during the winter months, which are largely attended. The chapters, it is found, are very valuable in recruiting members to the State Society, and in keeping up a general interest in its work.

The manufacturers of markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers report that 410 markers have been placed during the year, making a total placed thus far of over 5,500. WALTER S. FOX, *Secretary.*

Boston, Mass., April 25, 1904.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY.

Our annual banquet was held at the Russell House on the evening of November 30, 1903 — the anniversary of Great Britain's acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States, likewise the anniversary of the preliminary treaty of peace, signed at Paris.

We were fortunate on this occasion to have as our guests the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Hon. Julius C. Burrows, United States Senator from Michigan. There were present also several of our prominent members, among them Senator R. A. Alger, who likewise addressed us.

Weekly during the winter, members of the society have made addresses at a mission fostered by the King's Daughters and the Young People's Society of the Church of Our Father in this city. The mission is known as the "East Side Settlement" and the residents are mostly foreigners of various nationalities.

The result obtained from these plain addresses (of a patriotic and instructive nature) has been most satisfactory and encouraging.

Nine members were lost by death during the year, two were transferred to other State societies, four have resigned, and twelve new members have been added. The members deceased were George C. Carter, Lawrence Depew, Jeremiah G. Farwell, De Forest Hunt, M.D., David E. Johnson, Elijah W. Meddaugh, James H. Remick, William G. Rosenbury, and I. Wixom Whitehead. HENRY S. SIBLEY, *Secretary.*

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of this society, held April 21, 1903, the subject was considered of offering prizes

to the high schools of our State for patriotic essays, and upon motion it was voted that a committee should be appointed with full power to act, consisting of the president, the secretary and three members of the society, to be appointed by the president, and the president then appointed Compatriots Loren W. Collins, Ell Torrance and James O. Pierce as members of such committee.

Thereupon a letter of explanation was forwarded to the principals of the one hundred and fifty-five accredited high schools in the State, which called attention to one of the objects of the society, viz.: the fostering of patriotism among the pupils of our schools, and which named six subjects, any one of which might be chosen by each contestant as the subject of his essay, viz.:

1. George Washington.
2. The Liberty Bell.
3. The Battle of Trenton.
4. Surrender of Cornwallis.
5. Women of the Revolution.
6. Paul Jones.

In each of the nine Congressional districts three public school superintendents were appointed to act as a district committee to whom should be sent, from each of the contesting high schools of their district, five essays to be selected by a committee of three teachers appointed by the principal of that school, and all of which essays were required to be written on January 15, 1904, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., under the supervision of an instructor of the school.

Arrangements were made by which the contesting essays were so sealed and numbered that the selected ones forwarded by the district committees were sent to the judges — Professors W. W. West, W. I. Thomas and Maria Sanford, of the University of Minnesota — with the names of the writers unknown to either the judges or to this committee.

This was to assure an award by these judges which should be absolutely unbiased.

These judges awarded the first position to the essay written by Miss Esther Chapman of the East High School of Minneapolis, on the "Women of the Revolution"; the second position to the essay written by Mr. Willis T. Newton of the South High School of Minneapolis, on the "Surrender of Cornwallis," and the third position to the essay written by Mr. Edwin Eklund of Moorhead, on "George Washington."

The committee selected as the first prize an engraving, subject, "The Peace Ball," which was presented to Miss Chapman for the East High School, Minneapolis, by Compatriot James O. Pierce, at our afternoon exercises on Washington's Birthday, and, on March 11th, 1904, presented by Miss Chapman to her school, which accepted it with appropriate exercises.

The second prize, "Washington's Farewell to the Army," was presented to Mr. Willis T. Newton on March 11, 1904, and by him presented to the South High School, Minneapolis, which received it with appropriate exercises.

The third prize, "George Washington," was presented in like manner to Mr. Edwin Eklund, and by him presented to his school, at Moorhead, which received it with appropriate exercises.

Each of these prizes was, by the committee, suitably framed with an engraved presentation plate attached, exhibiting the name of this society, the subject of the successful essay and the name of the successful contestant.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK G. McMILLAN, *President.*
LOREN W. COLLINS,
ELL TORRANCE,
JAMES O. PIERCE,
REGINALD B. LEACH, *Secretary.*

The order of exercises at the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, on February 22, 1904, under the direction of the Minnesota Society was as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Hon. James C. Haynes.
First Vice-President Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution, Presiding.

1. Invocation —
Rev. John Mayhew Fulton, D.D.
2. Music — "God Guard Columbia".....(Henry C. McCook, D.D.
(Geo. Balch Nevin
School Children's Chorus.
3. Introductory Address —
Hon. James C. Haynes.
4. Music — "General Washington".....H. C. Eldridge
School Children's Chorus.
5. Address — "Scotland's Contribution to the American Revolution."
Rev. Alexander McGregor, D.D.
6. Music — "Flower of Liberty".....(Oliver Wendel Holmes
(Leonard B. Marshall
School Children's Chorus.
7. First Prize Essay —
Miss Esther Chapman, East Side High School, Minneapolis.
8. Presentation of the First Prize — "The Peace Ball"
Hon. James O. Pierce.
9. Music — "America".....Henry Carey
School Children's Chorus.
10. Benediction —
Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, D.D.

MONTANA SOCIETY.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Montana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held on the evening of Washington's Birthday,

was one of the largest in our history, and of unusual interest. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Charles T. Perry; Vice President, J. J. Buckley; Secretary, Orin T. Walker; Treasurer, George H. Piatt; Registrar, Ogden A. Southmayd; and two new members received.

Our annual meetings are eagerly anticipated by our members and it is intended to hold another meeting, probably June 17.

We have in sight four or five more applications for membership. Several of our members have removed to other States, and one demitted to the Washington State Society the past year. The prospect is good for a steady increase in our membership, which now numbers thirty-seven, from this time forward.

The legislature of this State appropriates bi-annually a sum of money to be used by the State Board of Education as a fund to offer prizes for the best essays on such subjects as it may promulgate from time to time, to be competed for by pupils of high schools throughout the State; following this example this society, during the past year, offered a competitive prize of ten dollars to the pupils of the Helena High School for the best essay on "Patriotism," and at its last annual meeting voted to purchase a gold medal annually, to be competed for by pupils of high schools throughout the State of Montana, on topics of a patriotic nature as shall be given out by the committee having the matter in charge. The prize for the year 1903 was awarded to Miss Gardner of Helena in competition with some nine essays which were sent in from the Helena High School.

The committee in charge decided to extend the competition to all high schools throughout the State and the competition will be more general and greater interest created.

ORIN T. WALKER, *Secretary.*

Helena, Mont., April 8, 1904.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY.

The year 1903 was a year of growth for the New Hampshire Society. At the date of filing this report (June, 1904) the membership was 383. Four members died in the society year, and one was demitted. Three were dropped for arrears in dues.

A new volume has been added to our reports, containing proceedings since 1896 and all present members' addresses. The book will be found to be a worthy publication, with papers of real historical value, following our plan of developing as much as possible the relations of persons and forces from New Hampshire with Revolutionary events. The work of Mr. Otis G. Hammond is always exactly done and the careful index aids in convenience of reference.

Our application papers up to 1904 have been bound for convenience of reference, using alphabetical order. This insures their better preservation.

A marker has been placed at Portsmouth, on the grave of John Langdon. Earnest effort was made to locate the resting place of Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary, but it could not be found.

A gray granite boulder has been sent, free of cost, to Sarah Bradlee-

Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., of Medford, Mass. This has been placed on the spot where rest the bones of Major Andrew McClary and the New Hampshire men killed at Bunker Hill. The boulder is 3½x4 feet and was found by Hon. Alvin Burleigh of Plymouth, the transportation being provided by ex-President Batchellor. A great occasion will take place in the unveiling of the stone in October. To find a symmetrical and proper-colored, perfect natural boulder is no mean task, even in this State of rocks and rock ribs.

The contribution of $300, made by the society in June, has been sent the New Jersey Society, together with the $500 appropriated by the State. The entire sum will aid in erecting the monument to Gen. Enoch Poor, at Hackensack, N. J. "Light Infantry Poor" was a soldier for New Hampshire to be proud of and the monument will be an honor to the bigness of New Jersey hearts, in which we would claim a place, as Poor claimed a place in its kindly earth and patriotic affections.

The secretary was instructed to enter protest at the National Congress against raising the dues to double the present sum. As our per annum fee is but $1 and it does not seem otherwise than heavily damaging to raise it higher, with a number of compatriots to whom we have to remit that modest amount, the order was obeyed and the protest founded, in respectful and earnest language.

HOWARD F. HILL, *Secretary.*

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

On a subsequent page, Judge Whitehead tells of the work of the New Jersey Society in preparing a monument to the memory of Enoch Poor.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

Total membership February 26th, 1903	1,257
Admissions by election and transfer	149
Losses by death, transfer, resignations, etc	96
Total membership February 26, 1904	1,310

During the past year five meetings of the society have been held, and nine meetings of the Board of Managers. The annual election of officers took place at the meeting held Tuesday, March 17, 1903, and Compatriot Walter Seth Logan was re-elected president of the society.

At this meeting, upon invitation of the society, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, one of our compatriots, read his paper on "George Clinton," a distinguished citizen and Governor of the State of New York, and also a Vice-President of the United States of America. This paper had been prepared with great pains, evidently requiring much research into historical matter, and was an exhaustive document, proving to be very interesting, and furnishing valuable information in regard to the character and public services of George Clinton. This paper was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, and it was afterwards distributed among the members of our society.

At this time a committee was appointed to represent the society in the

celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, with the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt as chairman thereof; and also a committee to participate in the 250th anniversary of the City of New York as a municipality, with President Logan as its chairman.

At the board meeting held on May 8, 1903, President Logan appointed a committee to attend the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, which was held at Freehold, New Jersey, on Saturday, June 27, 1903. The committee who represented the society at this function were Compatriots Walter Seth Logan, the president, Louis Annin Ames, Edward Payson Cone, George H. Denny, Louis H. Cornish, and the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut.

The next meeting of the society was held at Luna Park, New York city, on May 26, 1903, in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the City of New York as a municipality.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held on June 5, 1903, a communication was received from the Hon. T. Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban republic, thanking the society for the greeting sent to his people on the occasion of the assumption of a free and constitutional government by the new republic, and also expressing his gratitude for the picture which had accompanied the message.

The next regular meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, October 20, 1903, in the rooms of the National Arts Club, at which were present President-General Greeley, Judge Hancock of Pennsylvania, and State Historian Hugh Hastings, the last named compatriot being presented with an engrossed certificate of membership.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held November 6, 1903, an appropriation of $75 was made for the purpose of paying the expenses of an historical lecture delivered to the Teachers' Convention in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., by Compatriot Edward Hagaman Hall, historian of our society.

On December 15, 1903, an appropriation of $150 was made to publish a list of our members, which list has since been printed and attached thereto is a map prepared by Compatriot Edward Hagaman Hall, historian, which shows all the historical places and landmarks within the boundaries of the Greater New York.

A committee was appointed at this meeting to draft a bill to be introduced in the legislature of the State of New York, to provide for the purchase of Freeman Farm, the ground on which the celebrated Battle of Saratoga was fought, and the following resolution in relation thereto was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, approve of the purchase by the State, of the Freeman Farm, part of the Saratoga Battlefield, and that the secretary of the society be directed to co-operate in every way with the Saratoga Chapter in effecting the purchase by the State of that property."

This bill was prepared and introduced in the State Legislature, and the society will see that the matter is brought to a successful termination.

It was also decided at this meeting to have our society join with the Westchester County Association in the commemorative exercises attending the dedication of the tablet at Washington Rock, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers held on Friday evening, February 5, 1904, a communication was received from Ella A. Bradley, recording secretary of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, tendering the thanks of that body to our society for sending our color-bearers to the unveiling of a tablet in honor of Mary Murray.

The regular meeting of the society held on Tuesday evening, February 16, 1904, was held at the Hotel St. Denis, and it being Ladies' Night, about two hundred of the fair sex were present. We were addressed on this occasion by President-General Greeley, Mayor Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn., the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, and others.

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, approves of a bill entitled 'An act to provide for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the Battle of White Plains,' and recommends its adoption by the Legislature and approval by the governor."

During the year, our distinguished compatriot, Andrew H. Green, most generally known as the "Father of Greater New York," passed away. He was a man whose whole service seemed to be devoted to the betterment of the great city, of which he was one of its most eminent citizens for so many years. His death was mourned by a great number of people, for, old a man as he was, they felt that he had not yet completed his life work.

Our annual religious services were held at the "Church of the Divine Paternity," on Sunday evening, February 21, 1904, at which our chaplain, the Rev. Frank O. Hall, D.D., officiated, delivering a stirring address entitled "Lest We Forget." There was a large number of compatriots present on this occasion.

The annual banquet of our society was held at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, New York city, on the eve of the Battle of Lexington, Saturday, April 18, 1903. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt was chairman of the banquet committee, and the president, Compatriot Walter Seth Logan, toastmaster. It was a most successful affair and reflected honor upon those who participated. The following were the speakers and the subjects assigned to them:

President Walter Seth Logan —
"What We Have Done."

President-General Edwin Warfield —
"The Ladies and What They Have Done for the Cause of Patriotism."

Hon. Jacob A. Cantor —
"New York in the Revolution."

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt —
"Dutch Influence on the Republic."

Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., chaplain —
"The Prospect of Universal Peace."

Capt. W. H. Slayton —
"The Sea Power of the Republic."

Col. J. J. Murphy —
"Irishmen in the Revolution."

Prof. William J. Wickes —
"The Spirit of the Buff and Blue."

During the past year two new chapters have been formed, one at Saratoga and the other at Newburgh.

As reported last year, $1,000 were appropriated to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Fund. To this amount has been added by contributions from individual compatriots $832.10, making the total amount contributed to that fund, $1,832.10. The society is pledged to the erection of a monument at Fort Lee, New Jersey, and one at White Plains, New York.

In conclusion, we desire to call attention to the rooms of the society at No. 239 Broadway, New York city, consisting of two offices, the larger of which is always available, and is furnished with desks, table and easy chairs. Many of the compatriots, more particularly those from out of town, have found these rooms of great convenience, and the secretary would be pleased if more would avail themselves of their use. The rooms will be found in a convenient locality for meeting friends, writing letters, resting, and consulting the library. The assistant secretary and registrar, Compatriot Teunis D. Huntting, will be found in attendance between the hours of 9 and 12 in the forenoon and 1 and 5 in the afternoon. Compatriots of this or other State societies will always be welcome and any information desired will be gladly furnished.

The society has a large and constantly growing library containing the roster of many who served in the war of the American Revolution. Many of these books have been added during the past year, and a number of books of reference were purchased.

JAMES DE LA MONTANYE, *Secretary.*

New York, May 12, 1904.

OHIO SOCIETY.

The Ohio Society, through its secretary, reports an addition of 43 members during the year past from admissions direct and demissions from other societies. A number of applications are passing through the regular course.

The total of admissions to the society since its organization is 717, with 87 incomplete applications, exclusive of those referred to in the preceding paragraph. These incomplete applications are not the result of demerit or non-eligibility, but because of the procrastination of applicants in the filing of the connecting links of evidence. Practically, therefore, the membership roll of Ohio contains in excess of 800 names from the organization to the present, some of whom are deceased, many demitted to sister societies and others dropped for non-payment of dues.

Its present active membership is 535; life, honorary and non-resident members, 61; pending recent applications, 14; a total of 610.

The society is progressive in accessions and prosperous financially. At the last annual meeting of the society the treasurer's books contained less than 10 delinquents, and since then the record has been entirely cleared, the treasurer's books being kept precisely as though the society was a banking or commercial institution. The life membership funds are invested, and the interest inures to the general revenue fund, the surplus of which, at the end of the last society year, being much greater than the anticipated and probable disbursements of the present one, the fixed revenues for which have not yet been collected.

During the past year the society has awakened much interest in the history of the Revolutionary period and in the soldiers participating in the struggle for liberty and independence. This work was accomplished by publications in pamphlet and leaflet form and by the co-operation of some 600 newspapers in the State.

These efforts joined to the previous ones have made it possible to locate and identify thousands of Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Ohio, although at the date of that war the State was inhabited only by savages. The D. A. R. of Ohio have been chiefly instrumental in the work of tracing the number of Revolutionary soldiers who came into Ohio, beginning with the Ordinance of 1787. It has been ascertained that not less than 8,000 and more, probably in excess of 10,000, Revolutionary soldiers settled in Ohio, coming from New England, the Virginias, the Carolinas, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, proportionately.

The society has evidence, much of it, indeed, in official and record form that as late as 1840 more than 1,000 Revolutionary soldiers still survived in the State, ranging in age from 77 to 108 years, almost 100 of them being centenarians. Also that 250 or more of these soldiers survived in 1850 and beyond. Further, the society through the aid of the press has been able to locate, and properly honor, a large number of aged men and women yet living in the State who are the children of soldiers of the Revolution. There are, it is quite probable, as many, if not more actual "sons" and "daughters" of the Revolution in Ohio than in any other State in the Union.

The paramount object of the Ohio society at this time is to locate and identify every Revolutionary soldier's grave in Ohio, and give it monumental markings for the benefit of coming generations. The work is progressing auspiciously.

The last annual meeting of the Society on Lexington Day, April 19, 1904, was the most enthusiastic since its organization, and the annual dinner which followed the most enjoyable in its annals, and the Buckeye S. A. R.'s pardonably boast that there is nothing sombre in their dinners.

Attending the function were the Ohio descendants of some of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolution, and of the second war of Independence, some of whom served with great credit in, some in two and some three of our more recent wars.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1904.

OREGON SOCIETY.

The membership of the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution upon the 22d day of February, 1904, consisted of 123 members.

This society has been in a highly prosperous condition for the past year, having published an issue of a handsome year-book; having conducted a highly creditable contest among the public-school students in the State of Oregon for prizes upon essays on patriotic subjects, in competition for which more than one hundred essays were submitted; having conducted patriotic meetings in the public schools in the city of Portland in commemoration of Washington's birthday, 1903; having established an historical library on Revolutionary literature and S. A. R. literature in the rooms of the Oregon Historical Society in the City Hall, in the City of Portland; having conducted a highly successful smoker in the month of November, 1903, and a very enthusiastic banquet on the 22d of February, 1904, at the rooms of the University Club, Portland, Oregon.

ROBERT TREAT PLATT, *Secretary.*

Portland, Orc., May 5, 1904.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.

Number of members, Feb. 22, 1903	266
Number admitted the past year	14
Losses by death, transfer, resignation, etc	18
Total membership Feb. 22, 1904	262

This society was highly honored at the last annual congress, at New Haven, Conn., by the election of our vice-president, Arthur Wellington Dennis, to the office of a vice-president-general of the National Society.

Our annual meeting and dinner took place on Feb. 22, 1904, both of which were well attended.

On May 30, 1903, the society, in connection with the Branch Avenue Grammar School in this city, held patriotic and memorial services at the monument of Admiral Esek Hopkins, the first commander of the American Navy. William Elisha Dyer, our president, presided, and the affair was conducive of much good to the spectators and the foreign element in that neighborhood.

On June 16, 1903, the "Liberty Bell" passed through this city on its way to Boston and was viewed by a vast assembly of citizens. The officers of this society were invited to take part in the ceremonies at the station.

On July 4, 1903, the members of this society attended the services of the "Cincinnati Society of R. I.," at the old State House at Providence, which were very interesting.

Oct. 17, 1903, the old battle Flags of this State were removed from the old State House to the new State House, on which occasion this society joined in the celebration. One of the Revolutionary Flags was carried by Compatriot Harris Wilbur Brown, a descendant of Col. Israel Angell. About 70 members marched in the procession. The veterans of the Civil

War turned out in large numbers, each regiment being represented, making a fine display.

The society voted at the last annual meeting to place a tablet or marker on Rochambeau Avenue in this city, where the French troops were encamped during the Revolution.

The society is in good condition.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES, *Secretary.*

Providence, R. I., June 11, 1904.

TEXAS SOCIETY.

The past year it may be said has been conspicuous mainly for the marked increase of interest among the members in the affairs of the society. Whether this is due for the most part to the efforts of the Board of Managers in sending out circular letters, and by individual endeavor in expanding the membership, is difficult to say; but that the effect of such efforts was highly beneficial and productive of good results was manifest from the ready concurrence and co-operation of many members in striving to make the last annual meeting one of the largest and most interesting of any ever held in the State; especially evidenced by the great number of visitors.

As a result of such interest, no less than twenty-three new members were secured to the society, increasing the membership on February 22, 1904, to sixty-seven. During the past year, however, a loss of four members has been sustained; three by death and one by demission and transfer to another State society.

The society through its delegate to the former congress donated twenty-five dollars to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Fund.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Col. L. J. Polk, Galveston, president; Mr. William F. Beers, of Galveston, senior vice-president; Mr. Charles B. Peck, of Houston, second vice-president; Mr. W. H. Young, of Austin, treasurer; Mr. J. T. Huffmaster, of Galveston, registrar and historian, and Mr. Clay S. Briggs, of Galveston, secretary.

CLAY S. BRIGGS,
Secretary Texas Society S. A. R.

VERMONT SOCIETY.

The Vermont Society is in a flourishing condition. At present there are 259 active members on the roll. During the past year the society has lost ten members by death, viz.: Ex-Congressman W. W. Grout, of Barton; Hon. Hiram A. Huse, of Montpelier; Rev. J. Isham Bliss, of Burlington; ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham, of Bradford; Col. Robert J. Kimball, of Randolph and New York; Capt. S. F. Brown, of Swanton; Major A. B. Valentine, of Bennington; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Farrand S. Stranahan, John B. Fletcher and B. D. Hopkins, of St. Albans.

One member has been demitted to the New Jersey Society and one received by demission from the State of Washington Society.

In accordance with a vote of the society at the last annual meeting, the

secretary is engaged in compiling a list of the Revolutionary soldiers who lived and died in Vermont. The work now nearing completion shows a list of over 3,000 names. Three real sons of the Revolution have been found in the State.

During the past year a new roster of the society has been published.

The society is growing steadily and is furnishing a good reason for its existence.

WALTER H. CROCKETT, *Secretary.*

SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIETY.

The South Dakota Society can only report an annual meeting and the addition of two new members. Being situated in one of the new States away from the scenes of the American Revolution, there are no historical localities to be preserved or cared for.

A. D. WILSON, *Secretary.*

VIRGINIA SOCIETY.

During the past year we have initiated several new members, but have lost as many by death, including two honorary members, one of whom was Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

We celebrated the last 22d of February. Being on Church Hill, in the rooms of the Virginia Club, near historic St. John's Church, the society made a reverent pilgrimage to said church, in honor of Patrick Henry, and there had recited for them the speech which the great orator there delivered in Revolutionary days.

The society joined the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in their annual pilgrimage to Jamestown, on May 14, and had a most delightful excursion. They will continue to commemorate important events in American Revolutionary history.

B. B. MINOR, *Secretary.*

Richmond, Va., June 3, 1901.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

In submitting my annual report of the Washington State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, it affords me great pleasure to be able to report our society in a healthy and flourishing condition. Unusual interest has been shown in our meetings and celebrations throughout the year. February 22 is our annual meeting day, which was largely attended by compatriots from over the State.

April 19 our society celebrated the 128th anniversary of the battle of Lexington by accepting an invitation from our chaplain compatriot, Rev. E. M. Randall, to a patriotic program at the First M. E. Church, Seattle, in memory of the heroes of Lexington. The church was beautifully decorated by our society and we were joined by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a large number of both sons and daughters were present and enjoyed a patriotic program.

On June 17 we celebrated the 128th anniversary of the battle of Bunker

Hill, by joining with the members of the Rainier Chapter and Lady Stirling Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a reception and ball given at the Hotel Washington. A patriotic program was arranged for the early part of the evening, at which our first vice-president, Hon. Fred Rice Rowell, of Seattle, gave the address of welcome, followed by Hon. Herbert S. Griggs with an address, "Bunker Hill Bullets." There were over 250 sons and daughters present, and a very enjoyable time was had.

Our society has decided that permanent yearly prizes be awarded for orations or papers on patriotic subjects pertaining to Revolutionary times, said prizes to consist of twenty dollars as a first prize, ten dollars as a second prize, five dollars as a third prize, and, in addition, a certificate under the seal of the society signed by the president and secretary to each prize winner awarded said prizes; said prizes to be awarded to each of the high schools in this State in which there is a chapter of our society.

ORISON J. C. DUTTON, *Secretary.*

Seattle, Wash., May 19, 1904.

WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

The Wisconsin Society is publishing in a volume a collection of the papers relating to Lord Dunmore's War, which papers had been collected by Dr. Draper in his lifetime and had become the property of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin under his will. This volume is now going through the press and its publication will make accessible to the historical student a large collection of matter important to the period which heretofore has never seen the eye of history.

A new roster of members is being compiled and the Society is generally in a prosperous condition.

HORACE MARTIN SEAMAN, *Secretary.*

THE CHAIR: Having now finished the reports of standing and special committees, and of State Societies, next in order is old and unfinished business. First will be the reading of the amendments to the constitution which have been proposed by various societies. Is it your pleasure to consider these amendments this afternoon?

MR. LORD: It seems to me this is an appropriate time to adjourn. Many delegates have left the room, and it would seem better to adjourn until tomorrow morning, when we will all be fresh and there will be a good attendance. We can then take up these amendments and dispose of them as the judgment of the congress may direct.

Upon motion, the congress thereupon adjourned until nine o'clock of the following forenoon.

THIRD SESSION.

Thursday Forenoon, June 16, 9 o'clock.

Pursuant to adjournment, the congress convened in the Pennsylvania Building, with the President-General, General Edwin S. Greeley, in the chair.

The Chaplain-General pronounced the following invocation:

O God, whose Name is excellent in all the earth, and whose glory is above the heavens, and who didst inspire and direct the hearts of our forefathers in laying the strong foundations of peace, liberty, and safety for our nation: we bless and adore Thy glorious Majestry for Thy loving kindness towards us. And we humbly pray that the devout sense of thy signal mercies to our land may renew and increase in us a spirit of love and thankfulness to Thee, the Author of all good, and a spirit of true devotion to the welfare of our country, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite; Have mercy upon this whole land; and so rule the hearts of Thy servants, the President of the United States, and all others in authority, that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may above all things seek Thy honour and glory; and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honour them, in Thee, and for Thee, according to Thy blessed word and ordinance; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who with Thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth, one God, world without end. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

THE CHAIR: The first business will be the reading of the list of delegates as reported by the Committee on Credentials.

The list of delegates was read by the Secretary-General, and as finally corrected appears on a previous page of this report.

THE CHAIR: You have heard read the list of delegates reported by the Committee on Credentials, and those only will be allowed to take part in the proceedings, so far as voting is concerned. We will now proceed to the regular business of the morning session. First in order is old or unfinished business. Mr. Secretary-General, is there any old or unfinished business to be brought before this congress?

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think the only unfinished business, Mr. President-General, is the matter of amendments proposed by various societies.

THE CHAIR: That will come under the head of new business. Has any delegate anything to bring forward under the head of old or unfinished business, anything which may have escaped the notice

of the Secretary-General? If so, opportunity will now be given to present it. The records show no unfinished business.

MR. WARREN SCOTT DUNGAN (Iowa): I have a question which I would like to ask. In its year book, the Iowa Society has published the names of ancestors, as well as the names of members. I wish to inquire whether the Board of Managers has considered the matter of doing this in the publication of the next register. It is very desirable if it can be done without too much expense.

THE CHAIR: The Board of Managers has had that matter under consideration and has decided that it cannot be done unless the treasury is increased by an amount sufficient to cover the added expense. Under the present dues no such expense could be incurred, although in the 1903 year book it was found possible to give an index of the new members and of their Revolutionary ancestors.

MR. HUBBELL: That was talked about and it was thought each state could publish the ancestors and so lessen the work of the National Society.

THE CHAIR: The Connecticut Society has published in its year book the names of ancestors by which members are eligible, and in my judgment that is the proper business of the State Societies rather than the National Society.

THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL: A promise was made at the Pittsburg congress, when it was proposed that we publish the National Register, that there should be an index made of the ancestors and published in that book, in order that it might be used for recruiting purposes in connection with efforts to increase our membership. That promise was definitely made, if I remember right, that it should be a part of the National Register. The suggestion made by the gentleman from Iowa is a vital one as concerning increase of membership. There should be such a list in order that a member may turn, not the year book of the Iowa Society, or of the Connecticut Society, but to the uniform list of the National Society, such as is published, for instance, by the Society of Colonial Wars. If I wish to recruit for that society, I ask a man the name of his ancestors, trace it up in this list, and the man can immediately qualify. It seems to me that the gentleman from Iowa is perfectly right in urging that this matter be brought definitely before the Board of Managers and that satisfactory plans be presented by them at least by the time of the next congress.

THE CHAIR: That would come under the head of new business. We have now come to new business, the first of which to be con-

sidered will be the amendments proposed by the State Societies. The first amendment which we will consider is that proposed by the Society of Ohio, and I will ask the Secretary-General to read the same.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The Ohio State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution recommends for adoption the following amendment to the constitution of the National Society:

"In line 2, Article VI, for the words 'twenty-five' to substitute the word 'fifty,' and in line 5 of the same article substitute the words 'seventy-five.'

"That Section III of Article V be and is hereby repealed, and following substituted for the same:

"Section III. An Executive Committee of nine elective members shall be elected by the congress of the National Society at its annual session; that the terms of the committeemen so elected, except the first, shall be for the term of three years, one-third retiring every year unless re-elected. That of this committee the President-General shall be an additional ex-officio member. That this committee shall have the direction of the financial administration of the society, and perform such other business as may from time to time be delegated to it by the congress of the National Society."

Article VI now reads as follows:

"Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer-General to defray the expenses of the National Society, twenty-five cents for each active member thereof, unless intermitted by the National Congress, provided that the National Board of Management may increase said dues at any time, not to exceed fifty cents in all, by a two-thirds vote, when the necessities of the National Society so demand. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the congress of the National Society."

It is proposed to amend this by substituting, in line 2, for the words "twenty-five" the word "fifty," and in line 5 substituting the words "seventy-five" for the word "fifty."

I have from the state of Iowa notice of action taken by that society with reference to these proposed amendments, but that society is represented by delegates. Maine, however, is not represented, and I have here a communication received from the secretary of that society, in which he states that the Maine Society is strongly opposed to any increase in the annual assessment for the National Society. The writer states that the annual fee of the State Society is only one dollar, and an increase in the assessment for the National Society would compel an increase in the dues of

the State Society, which was deemed unwise because the membership is scattered over all parts of the state, and the low annual dues enables them to hold their members, while by an increase of dues they would be lost.

Our old friend, Prof. B. B. Minor, secretary of the Virginia Society, says: "The Virginia Society, S. A. R., has considered and voted against both of the above amendments, proposed by the Ohio Society."

MR. HUBBELL: I move that we separate these amendments.

MR. BATES: In order to get the question before the house and to separate the amendments as proposed, I move the adoption of the amendment to increase the dues, as proposed by the Ohio Society.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: I second the motion of Mr. Bates.

Motion stated by the Chair.

MR. BATES: This is one of the most important questions which has come before this congress——

COLONEL JAMES R. MULLIKIN (N. J.): Mr. President-General, these proceedings are being constantly interrupted by the passing to and fro of people attracted purely from curiosity. If you will allow me, I will constitute myself sergeant-at-arms for the purpose of keeping order.

JUDGE HANCOCK: When we were granted the use of this hall for our meetings, it was understood that the public should not be deprived of the room.

The President-General acquiesced in the suggestion of Colonel Mullikin, who at once stationed himself at the open door, for the purpose of restraining too eager and noisy sight-seers.

MR. BATES: This is one of the most important questions coming before this congress, because it involves the vital management of our affairs. If we have not the means to pay our expenses, we cannot do what we ought and what necessity requires. We have just sufficient income to pay expenses, though it might appear from the treasurer's books that we have a surplus. In reality, we have not. Our system requires the payment of dues in advance so that we have about three thousand dollars with which to anticipate expenses, but before the end of the year there is practically nothing in the treasury. If any additional expense is thought desirable to be incurred, there is no provision for payment. The society has outgrown, in my judgment, the original management. The Registrar-General finds the expenses of his office constantly increasing on account of the increase of membership, and the office

of Secretary-General has reached that point where it is necessary that provision shall be made for the employment of a stenographer. This all requires additional funds. If, also, it is desired that an index of ancestors shall be prepared and published, it cannot be done on the present revenue. We have come to the point where additional funds are required. It has been objected to by some states that an increase of assessment would require an increase in their dues and this is not desirable because of the increased burden to members. There is no uniformity of state dues. In my state the dues are three dollars; in Maine and New Hampshire the dues are only one dollar. Of course, that society is paying proportionately larger assessments than is the one with larger dues. Of course, it strikes Connecticut also to a certain extent because the dues in that state are only two dollars; but if the offices of Registrar-General and Secretary-General are to be maintained efficiently we must increase our finances. It seems to me that the amendment to raise the dues is the proper thing.

MR. H. H. ELLIS (California): The society which I represent instructed me to oppose any increase of dues, and I do so in accordance with instructions, whatever my personal judgment may be.

MR. TAYLOR (Ohio): I move that all speeches on this subject be limited to five minutes. (Cries of "Three minutes!" "Two minutes!") I accept the suggestion and move they be limited to *three minutes.*

Motion seconded by Colonel Guthrie.

Upon suggestion of the President-General, Mr. Taylor agreed that the motion should be taken to cover speeches on any question, and with this understanding it was unanimously adopted.

MR. HUBBELL: The duties of the Secretary-General were much harder in the early history of the society than now, though, of course, they are increasing somewhat; and the duties of the Registrar-General have been mostly done by one man, and whatever the society has paid for Mr. Clark has been granted him as part of his office expenses. Of course, there is a certain amount of necessary increase of expenses, and for the purpose of providing for this and for the sake of harmony among the societies, I move the amount to which the dues shall be increased be made forty cents, instead of fifty cents as heretofore proposed.

Motion of Mr. Hubbell seconded by Judge Whitehead.

THE CHAIR: The motion of Mr. Hubbell, to amend by increasing the dues from twenty-five to forty cents, instead of fifty, is before you.

COLONEL GUTHRIE: I rise to ask for information. I see by the present provision, the Board of Managers has the right to increase the amount of annual dues to fifty cents. I wish to inquire whether the Board is exercising that right and whether the sum now called for is fifty cents?

THE CHAIR: No, sir; the amount now paid is twenty-five cents. The Board of Managers has authority to increase the rate to fifty cents if it chooses, but it has not chosen to do so.

COLONEL GUTHRIE: It seems to me that provision as it already exists, giving the Board of Managers the right to increase the dues to fifty cents, about covers all we are trying to accomplish. The per capita tax now called for from the State Societies is twenty-five cents, but the Board of Managers, under the constitution as it now exists, has the right to increase that sum to fifty cents. If the sum of twenty-five cents per capita is not sufficient to meet the needs of the society, the Board may, without further action on the part of the society, increase that sum to fifty cents.

THE TREASURER-GENERAL: I take exactly the view that Colonel Guthrie does. I think all this action is unnecessary, if we have any confidence in the Board of Managers. This Board can, in any emergency, increase the dues to fifty cents. Why need we tie their hands and express a want of confidence in them by passing an amendment like this? I think much trouble is caused in organizations like ours by constant tinkering with the constitution. We have a Board of Managers in which we have the utmost confidence, and if the necessity arises it has the authority to increase the dues to fifty cents.

MR. CHARLES G. STONE (Connecticut): This is our situation. We have about a thousand members and we pay into the National Society about two hundred and fifty dollars per year. Our expenses are just about covered by the balance of our receipts. This year we are about to issue a year book at a cost of about a thousand dollars which will be furnished free to members, and we have just unveiled a bronze tablet costing $575. Our idea is, as we accumulate sufficient money in the treasury, to mark interesting historical places with suitable monuments. We believe that what money we have to expend should be used to mark historical places in Connecticut. If it is turned into the National Society, the Connecticut Society will receive no credit and places in Connecticut will not receive attention. I am instructed to oppose this amendment.

DR. JAMES D. IGLEHART (Maryland): I move that the whole matter be laid on the table. (Seconded.)

MR. BATES: I desire to make a suggestion——

THE CHAIR: The motion is not debatable. The question is on the motion to lay on the table.

(Vote taken, on motion to lay on the table, by ayes and noes.)

THE CHAIR: The vote to lay on the table is unanimous. (Loud applause.)

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The second amendment proposed by the Ohio Society is for the repeal of Section III of Article V and the substitution therefor of the new section already read, providing for an executive committee of nine members.

THE CHAIR: The question before you now is on the second amendment proposed by the Ohio Society.

MR. TAYLOR: I move that this amendment be adopted.

Motion seconded by Mr. Stone.

MR. TAYLOR: I have to say in behalf of the amendment that its object is to put the National Society upon a good financial basis and to improve the finances of the society through this committee rather than by other means. We have in operation in Ohio a similar plan and there is on hand now a surplus sufficient to meet all obligations of the ensuing year and still leave a balance. Our dues are only two dollars per year, but our management of finances makes the most effective use of the sum thus received, and that is the object sought by this amendment.

MR. HUBBELL: Mr. President-General, it seems to me that the executive committee is the cabinet, as it were, of the President-General, who is elected for one year and thus draws about him such officers as he desires to aid him in the management of the affairs of the society. This, I think, is as it should be, and I move that this amendment be laid upon the table.

Motion to lay on the table seconded by Dr. Clark.

Upon a vote being taken, by ayes and noes, motion to lay on the table prevailed.

THE CHAIR: The next business in order is the consideration of an amendment proposed by the Colorado Society. The Secretary-General will read the amendment.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: That Section IV, Article VII, as it stands, is repealed and re-enacted and amended as follows:

"Article VII, Section VI.—State Societies shall be represented at meetings of the National Society only by members of their own State Societies, and the delegates present from each State Society shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such society

shall be entitled; except for the election of officers, as provided in Section 1, Article V."

Interlocutory motions and motions for recess and adjournment may be decided by a *viva voce* vote of those present.

Article VIII is amended by striking out and repealing the last sentence, to-wit: "A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary for adoption," and there shall be substituted for the same the following, to-wit: "That in voting on a proposed amendment to the constitution the vote in the congress shall be by State Societies, each society having one vote, and a two-thirds vote shall be necessary for adoption."

(By request the Secretary-General also read Section IV of Article VII as appearing in the constitution.)

THE CHAIR: You have heard the reading of the first amendment proposed by the Colorado Society. What is your pleasure?

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The first provides for confining delegates representing a State Society to compatriots from such society. I think the custom has been to appoint delegates from other states sometimes.

THE CHAIR: The proposition, as I understand it, is simply to limit delegates representing a State Society to members thereof, and eliminating the right to select as delegates members from other states.

MR. LEWIS B. CURTIS (Connecticut): I move its adoption.

(Seconded.)

MR. HUBBELL: Has each state received notice of this amendment.

THE CHAIR: Yes, sir.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The amendments proposed by the three states were sent to every State Society.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: A motion has been made to adopt that amendment. I am opposed to the adoption of that amendment. We have connected with us a foreign society in the Republic of France, and we have another which we may call foreign because it is situated in the far seas, in Hawaii. We have many societies located in various parts of the Union, some of which find it difficult to send delegates to every National Congress because of the distance. The constitution as adopted was a wise one — it must have been because I helped to draft it. (Laughter.) My friend on my left says that goes without saying, and he is a good "judge." We took great pains in drafting that constitution, and one of the questions which came before the committee was this

one. We concluded, after discussing the question thoroughly, that these societies which were located so far from the place of holding the congress should have the privilege of selecting delegates from among members present to make up their rightful number. We trusted that the state societies would send their best men, and they have done so in New Jersey, as I happen to know. (Laughter.) And I happen to know that a great many other states have done the same thing. Now, these delegates are good men, as we believe, and true men, and the societies should have the right to select delegates from among the compatriots in attendance from other states. Every member connected with the National Society is a good man. He may not always be a rich man, but he is a good man, for he must pass by a certain standard to become a member. Why should we refuse to the members of the Society of France the right to select as delegates members of other societies in attendance here when other states may do so? (Applause.)

Dr. Dowling Benjamin: I rise to move that the question be laid upon the table.

(Seconded.)

Motion to lay upon the table adopted.

(Upon request of the President-General, the Secretary-General re-read the second amendment offered by the Colorado Society, and also read Article VIII as it now stands.)

Mr. Bates: That amendment is right in line with the one just laid upon the table and I do not think we have yet reached the point where we want to vote by states in our general congress. I move that this be also laid on the table.

Motion seconded by Judge Whitehead.

Upon *viva voce* vote the Chair declared the motion carried, and the amendment laid on the table.

The Secretary-General: The remaining amendment, proposed by the Oregon Society, is a duplicate in great measure of that proposed by the Colorado Society.

The Chair: Just read it.

The Secretary-General (reading): That Section IV of Article VII of the said constitution be amended so as to read as follows: "Article VII, Section IV: Each State Society shall be represented only by its own members at meetings of the National Society, and the delegate or delegates from each State Society shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such society shall be entitled, except for the election of officers, which election shall be conducted as provided in Section I of Article V. Inter-

locutory motions, and motions for recess and adjournment, may be decided by the *viva voce* vote of those present." Also the following: Strike out the last sentence in Article VIII of the National Constitution as follows, to-wit: "A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary for adoption," and substitute therefor the following: "In voting for a proposed amendment of the constitution, the vote in the congress shall be by State Societies, each society having one vote, and a two-thirds vote shall be necessary for adoption."

COLONEL GUTHRIE moved to lay upon the table the amendments just read as proposed by the Oregon Society, which motion, after having been duly seconded, was adopted.

THE CHAIR: Under the order of new business it is proposed to bring before the congress an order of service, recommended by the Board of Managers, which it is hoped will be adopted by this congress for use by the society on Memorial Day, and days of that character. It has been prepared, at my request, by the Chaplain-General, and I will ask him to read it.

THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman: It was desired by the President-General that there should be a uniform order of service for use on the occasion of the decoration of graves of Revolutionary soldiers. For the want of such an order of service, the rite has often been neglected. It seems scarcely necessary to read all this service, but it may suffice to state that it is drawn up in accordance with the best traditional use of the Christian centuries, and the larger part of it is taken from the ritual of the Church of England. It is entitled "Order of Service for the Use of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on the Occasion of the Decoration of the Graves of the Revolutionary Soldiers."

COLONEL GUTHRIE: I move the adoption of the form presented by the Chaplain-General as a standard for ceremonies of that character by the society.

(Seconded.)

After some discussion a motion to lay on the table was lost. An amendment was then adopted to insert in the caption the words "recommended" and "which may be used in the absence of any other form," so as to read: "Order of service recommended for the use of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which may be used in the absence of any other form, on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers."

Upon vote being taken, the motion to adopt, with the caption

as last amended, was carried, and the Order of Service as herewith set forth was declared adopted:

ORDER OF SERVICE

Recommended for the use of

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Which may be used in the absence of any other form,
On the occasion of the decoration of the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers.

Prepared by the order of the General Officers of the National Society by the Rev. Rufus Wheelright Clark, D.D., Chaplain-General.

"O God, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers have declared unto us, the noble works that thou didst in their days, and in the old time before them."

ORDER OF SERVICE.

The minister shall read the following sentences:

Great is the Lord, and marvellous worthy to be praised: there is no end of his greatness.

One generation shall praise Thy words unto another: and declare Thy power. Ps. 145: 3.4.

Now if we be dead with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him: knowing that Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over him. For in that He died, He died unto sin once: but in that He liveth, He liveth unto God. Rom. 6: 8.

Our fathers hoped in Thee: they trusted in Thee, and Thou didst deliver them.

They called upon Thee, and were holpen: they put their trust in Thee, and were not confounded. Ps. 22: 4.5.

Then shall be read responsively:

PSALM CXXIV.

If the Lord Himself had not been on our side, now may Israel say: If the Lord Himself had not been on our side, when men rose up against us.

They had swallowed us up quick: when they were so wrathfully displeased at us.

Yea, the waters had drowned us: and the stream had gone over our soul.

The deep waters of the proud: had gone even over our soul.

But praised by the Lord: who hath not given us over for a prey unto their teeth.

Our soul is escaped even as a bird out of the snare of the fowler: the snare is broken, and we are delivered.

Our help standeth in the Name of the Lord: who hath made heaven and earth.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen.

Then shall be said by the minister and the people:

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth:

And in Jesus Christ his Son our Lord: Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary: suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried: He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost: the holy Catholic Church: the Communion of Saints: the Forgiveness of Sins: the Resurrection of the body: and the Life everlasting. Amen.

The Lord be with you.

Answer — And with thy spirit.

Minister — Let us pray. O Lord, show Thy mercy upon us.

Answer — And grant us Thy Salvation.

Minister — O Lord, save the State.

Answer — And mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee.

Minister — Endure Thy ministers with righteousness.

Answer — And make Thy chosen people joyful.

Minister — O Lord, save Thy people.

Answer—And bless thy inheritance.

Minister — Give peace in our time, O Lord.

Answer — For it is thou, Lord, only, that makest us dwell in safety.

Minister — O God, make clean our hearts within us.

Answer — And take not Thy Holy Spirit from us.

PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING.

Almighty and everliving God, we yield unto Thee most high praise and hearty thanks, for the wonderful grace and virtue declared in all Thy servants who secured liberty for this land, and who won for it a rightful place among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee for their courage and their heroic sacrifices for us their children and for generations to come: and grant that we may be permitted to transmit unimpaired to those who are to come after us, the precious heritage which is ours through their suffering and death.

Grant this for the sake of our Master and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Almighty God, who in the former time leddest our fathers forth into a wealthy place, and didst set their feet in a large room; give Thy grace, we humbly beseech Thee, to us, their children, that we may always approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land, honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Defend our liberties, preserve our unity. Save us from violence, discord and confusion, from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Fashion into one happy people the multitude brought hitherto out of many kindreds and tongues.

In the time of our prosperity, temper our self-confidence with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all which we ask for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHERS IN AUTHORITY.

Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite: have mercy upon this whole land; and so rule the hearts of Thy servants, the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and all others in authority, that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may above all things seek Thy honor and glory; and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honor them, in Thee, and for Thee, according to Thy blessed Word and ordinance; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who with Thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth ever, one God, world without end. Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

To be said by all present.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

2 Cor. xiii. 14.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

HYMNS.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast
And our eternal home:

Under the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defense is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly, forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guide while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

My country! 'tis of thee.
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims' pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

My native country thee,
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Our fathers' God! to thee,
Author of liberty.
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light!
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

MR. BATES: Mr. President-General: This society has a national banner and it is supposed to work under that banner, but I notice there is none here. I move that the Secretary-General be instructed to provide a flag to fly over us.

THE CHAIR: I think a little explanation is necessary in regard to that. The room which was prepared for our meetings is profusely decorated with flags and bunting; but this was provided afterwards and that accounts for the absence of the flags.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: I move to amend that motion and appoint Mr. Bates a "committee of three" to procure the flag. (Laughter.)

DR. HUGHES: I will suggest that if you will go to the room which was vacated you can get all the flags you want.

THE CHAIR: Having now disposed of the perplexing questions concerning the proposed amendments to the constitution, we will proceed with further business. We have a communication which I will ask the Secretary-General to read.

The following letter was read by the Secretary-General:

THE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Office of the Secretary of the Committee on Insignia, 832 Second St., Louisville, Ky.

To the Officers and Members of the Various Patriotic Societies of the United States.

Gentlemen: As you are doubtless aware, for the purpose of manifesting the appreciation of the Nation, and of giving some fitting recognition of its gratitude for the self-sacrifices of the men who have done so much to establish and maintain the Republic in the several wars in which it has been engaged, the Congress of the United States, has at various times adopted legislation, extending recognition to the several Patriotic Societies, and authorizing such of their members as might be in the Army or Navy to wear their badges when in uniform, on occasions of ceremony. This action was made effective in most cases by suitable Regulations and General Orders, which have continued in force to the present time.

These provisions, while they have added nothing to the cost of maintaining the military establishment, have been productive of nothing but good to the service and to the country, in that they have increased the esprit de corps of officers and men, and have inspired more patriotism in our citizens; and have placed the insignia of these Societies among the distinguished decorations of the world, recognized in every land as badges of honorable service to the Nation, and giving the wearers a standing that can but be gratifying to every fair-minded man who loves his country. And this recognition is an inspiration to all our citizens to a higher patriotism and a better citizenship.

This Association is composed of approximately 2,000 members all of whom (with the exception of a few corresponding members, who are distinguished medical men in the service of other nations, and a small number of Associate and Honorary members, elected for merit) have served the Republic in the Medical Department of either the Army, Navy, National Guard, or Marine Hospital Service, very many of them in the field in war, and all with credit and honor to themselves and to the country.

The Association was duly incorporated by the Congress of the United States by an Act approved January 30th, 1903, and by this Act its members are authorized to wear its insignia.

This Act has been in force since its passage, but for some reason the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army has ruled that it is of no effect without a specific army regulation specifying the occasions on which it may be worn. The General Staff to which the question had been referred for recommendation, it now transpires, proposes not only to take no action in this particular case to carry out the will of the Congress made manifest in the Act of January 30th, 1903, but contemplates the withdrawal of the right to wear the badges of all patriotic societies from army officers. This purpose is clearly stated in the following extract from a letter on the subject from the War Department:

" * * * * * * The Secretary of War desires me to say that the recommendation of the General Staff on this subject is not directed to the particular case of the wearing of badges by officers of the Army who are members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, but to the wearing of any badges or decorations whatever with the uniform that are not conferred on the individual officer for personal service. The general subject of wearing badges and decorations with the uniform has been the subject of study for some time by the Department, and the fact that the wearing of certain badges with the uniform is protected by law has alone prevented action looking to the prescribing in orders of exactly what decorations could be worn with the uniform, and for exactly what service, to the end that such decorations so prescribed, and none other should be worn. In consideration of the fact that the wearing of certain badges with the uniform is authorized by law, the proposed action of the department will require congressional authority, and the pressure of business has up to this time prevented a request for such authority being submitted to Congress.

"The Secretary of War desires me to add that with such views of the proprieties of the case, you will see how impossible it is to extend to any society, however deserving, this privilege which it is hoped soon to be able to withdraw from all."

It will be seen from this letter that instead of carrying out the plain directions of the Congress, the proposed action of the General Staff would seriously cripple the usefulness, and even jeopardize the life of ALL the patriotic societies, from the Cincinnati to the Spanish War men, by taking from them this official recognition, and preventing their members who are in the service from wearing their badges when in uniform and on occasions of ceremony.

This having come to the knowledge of this Association, led to the designation of the undersigned as a committee to call the attention of the several patriotic societies to the proposed action of the General Staff, and ask that they join with us in addressing the President, the Secretary of War, and the Congress of the United States, and the members thereof personally, protesting against any action, by the Congress, or the General Staff, looking to the withdrawal of the right of any officer or man of the Army or Navy, who may be entitled to do so, from wearing, when in uniform, the badge or insignia of any patriotic society founded to perpetuate the memory and improve the character of services rendered the Republic.

We ask that you take such action as a body, as may seem best to attain the desired end, and that you urge your members that they individually address their senators and congressmen, most emphatically protesting against any action tending to restrict or prevent the wearing of the insignia of any patriotic society authorized by congressional action, when in uniform, by the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This Committee will be glad to have a copy of any action that you may take in this matter.

Very respectfully yours,

OTIS H. MARION,
Brig.-Gen. and Surg.-Gen. Mass. V. M., Chairman.

JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLY,
Brig.-Gen. and Surg.-Gen. (retired), N. G., Iowa.

R. HARVEY REED,
Col. and Surg-Gen., Wyoming N. G.

EDMUND CONE BRUSH,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Surg., Ohio N. G. (acting Surg-Gen.)

THOMAS PAGE GRANT,
Capt. and Asst. Surg., Ky. N. G. (retired), Secretary.

MR. W. W. STEPHENSON (Kentucky): Dr. Thomas Page Grant has given this matter a great deal of attention and has requested that I introduce this resolution, which he has prepared, and which I will pass to the Secretary-General to read.

THE CHAIR: You will please give attention to the reading of the resolution just offered by the delegate from Kentucky, covering the subject of the communication just read.

The Secretary-General read the resolution presented by the delegate from Kentucky, as follows:

"Being advised that there is a movement now being made to request the Congress of the United States to repeal such acts and resolutions as authorize the officers and men of the army and navy, who may be so entitled, to wear the badge or insignia of certain patriotic societies when in uniform and on occasions of ceremony, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, does hereby most earnestly protest against the passage of any act or resolution by the Con-

gress of the United States, or the issuing of any order by any department of the Government that will curtail or abridge the rights of any officer or man in the service of the Nation from wearing the badge or insignia of any society founded to perpetuate the memory or to improve the character of service rendered the Republic.

Also, RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and to each Senator and Member of the Congress of the United States. And each member of the Society is urged to make a personal protest to his Congressman and Senator against the passage of such act or resolution."

Motion to adopt the above resolution made by Mr. Stephenson, and seconded.

MR. STEPHENSON: The Kentucky Society was the first to pass a resolution covering this point. The gentleman who prepared this resolution has given much attention to the matter, and it is eminently proper that we should have united action upon the part of all organizations affected by this question and that we should present a united front. The United States Congress has at different times shown its appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by our ancestors, as well as by members of various societies who fought in other wars, and has made manifest this recognition by certain regulations in regard to the wearing of the insignia of these societies by officers and men of the Army and Navy.

(At this point he speaker was interrupted by the arrival of an attache of the Pennsylvania building with a flag which was at once draped on the wall back of the President-General's chair, and was received with hearty applause.)

MR. STEPHENSON (Continuing): I hope this resolution will be adopted unanimously.

GENERAL C. J. ANDERSON (Virginia): The resolution offered is rather vague, and will meet the fate of many such resolutions sent to Congress and go naturally into the waste basket, unless special effort is made. With all deference to Dr. Grant, I would like to suggest that there should be a practical end to these resolutions. We should have in Washington a committee of three from this body to look after the general objects and aims of the resolution. These members would not only have opportunity of seeing the members of the house and senate committees, but all members of congress who are interested in these matters, and more particularly, Mr. President-General, the officers of the general staff having charge. These officers could thus, in all probability, be more specially interested in behalf of a practical and

favorable solution of the problem. I suggest as an amendment that a committee of three or five be appointed from the District of Columbia, or adjacent territory, to take up and forward as much as possible the objects of this resolution, and to report to the next congress.

THE CHAIR: If that is the idea, will you permit the President-General to make a suggestion? Why not refer it to the Executive Committee of seven to be appointed immediately after this meeting adjourns, and which will be selected with especial reference to handling matters of that kind?

GENERAL ANDERSON: I am in accord with that suggestion. My only idea is to place it in the hands of some one about Washington who will take the proper interest.

DR. HUGHES: Mr. President-General: I move that this association shall approve the sentiment embodied in the resolution and refer it to the Executive Committee for execution.

MR. STEPHENSON: I accept that as a substitute for my motion, but I think the better form would be to adopt the resolution and refer it to the Executive Committee.

DR. HUGHES: That is practical adoption.

GENERAL JAMES RUSH LINCOLN (Iowa): In the army we have the full-dress uniform, the dress uniform, the khaki uniform, etc. As the resolution reads, it would indicate that they should have the right to wear these insignia on *any* uniform, which will never be allowed. Present regulations in the army permit the men to wear decorations when in full dress. If the resolution will ask that permission be granted for these decorations to be worn with full dress, or *dress*, it will cover the ground. I am interested in the question, for I have three boys in the service (applause) who are honored by being permitted to wear this decoration; and while I do not expect to wear it very much longer, I want them to have the right. If permission is given for these decorations to be worn with dress, or full dress, it will do some good; but it is very seldom there is opportunity to wear them if confined to full dress. If the resolutions go before the board worded so as to include the wearing of insignia with this suit which I have on, the fighting suit, it will never receive favorable consideration.

MR. STEPHENSON: Our fight at the present time is against losing what has been already secured by legislation.

COLONEL GUTHRIE: I think the resolution as it stands gives all the power necessary. It refers the matter to the Executive Committee and it is the duty of the members of that committee to

urge the question before the proper authorities in the proper manner. Of course, we know there are only certain occasions when any decorations may be worn by soldiers.

A DELEGATE: I am a member of the Association of Military Surgeons, and I ask that this committee be especially requested to co-operate with the committee from the Association of Military Surgeons which has been appointed to take charge of this matter in Washington.

Upon vote being taken, the resolution was unanimously adopted and referred to the Executive Committee for execution.

The Secretary-General presented letters of invitation from San Francisco, Saratoga Springs, Columbus, Ohio, and Niagara Falls for the holding of the 1905 congress in these places.

Upon motion, duly seconded, these invitations were referred to the Board of Managers with full power to act.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: On the eighth day of September, 1780, General Enoch Poor died near Hackensack, and was buried in the churchyard of the old Dutch Reformed Church, one of the first churches ever established in this country. The New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has spent $1,250, one-half of the whole amount, in the preparation of a monument to his memory. The time set for the unveiling of that monument was the 28th of June, this month, the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, through which he served. Because of some delay in the modeling of the statue, the unveiling is necessarily postponed. In behalf of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution, I tender to all societies an invitation to be present at the unveiling of that statute, of the date of which due notice will be given. Let me say another thing for New Jersey. Some years ago this society established a permanent committee for the Americanization of aliens who intended to come to this country. The magnitude of the undertaking was not fully appreciated by the congress which passed the resolution. The intention was to furnish such information to every immigrant who intended coming to this country from Europe as would enable him to properly appreciate our institutions and our freedom. A few of us in New Jersey thought the idea might be practically applied, so a constitution was adopted and a charter secured under the corporation laws of New Jersey under the name of "The National Bureau for the Americanization of Aliens." In looking for a head for this association, the gentlemen thought that the President of the New Jersey Society was a fit man, but I do not agree with them. We have just embarked in the work and have not yet

adopted any particular plan except this: We intend to establish a home in Newark where young girls, young women landing on our shores friendless, may have a home and be taught the elements of civil life, where they may be protected from such snares as commonly beset young women landing here without friends. I bring this to your attention for the purpose of asking you to commend the objects of the society and have therefore prepared this resolution, which I now offer:

"*Resolved*, That the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution has listened to a statement of the objects of The National Bureau for the Americanization of Aliens, and approves the same."

Upon motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following delayed report of the Educational Committee was read by the Secretary-General:

To the Honorable the Secretary-General, National Society Sons of American Revolution.

COMPATRIOTS — Our Educational Committee was appointed under a resolution of our National Congress which provided that our Society should consider the advisability of making known to the foreign elements of our population what we deemed distinctively American principles and to make an appeal to them to become patriotic citizens of the country.

To carry out this purpose, your Committee presented for your consideration a pamphlet which should be translated into three foreign languages, twenty thousand copies to be printed in each and distributed to the immigrants of those nationalities. A pamphlet, entitled "An Appeal to Immigrants," was submitted to the last Congress. By a unanimous vote the proposition of the Committee was approved and $800.00 appropriated to carry it out. Soon after the adjournment of the Congress our chairman requested the Treasurer-General to hold this amount subject to our order. After some correspondence with the Treasurer-General it became evident that sufficient funds were not available to meet our appropriation. When we were finally informed on October 14th, that only $185.50 remained in the Treasury, we reluctantly abandoned all hope of carrying out the project that had been assigned to us for consideration.

This statement is made solely to explain why we have not been able to carry out our patriotic propaganda by the method proposed. We are confident the President-General and the Board of Managers would willingly have given us our entire appropriation had it been possible to do so. But it is a self-evident proposition that efficient work cannot be done without money. Under the circumstances we could only correspond with such state societies as seemed willing and able to aid the National Society in the work on the lines we had proposed.

The Pennsylvania Society has been able to do this in and about Pittsburg. The Michigan Society has also attacked the difficult problem within

their jurisdiction. Both of these societies have shown zeal and energy in this work of patriotic endeavor. Other societies have given us assurances of their interest and approval.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
JAMES DENTON HANCOCK,
FRANCIS H. APPLETON,
MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY.

MR. MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY (Connecticut): This is simply a report of progress, containing no recommendations, and I move you that the report be accepted and the committee continued.

(Motion seconded.)

MR. D. M. LORD (Illinois): As a member of the Board of Managers of the National Society, I have learned a thing or two, and as a business man who likes to have good business methods employed, I am going to offer a motion which I believe is in the interest of the better conduct of the business of this society. I have no wish to legislate anybody out of office, but ——

THE CHAIR: Are your remarks upon the motion which is before the house?

MR. LORD: I did not understand there was a motion pending. I beg pardon.

The motion to accept the report of the Committee on Education and to continue that committee was, upon vote being taken, adopted.

THE CHAIR: Now, Mr. Lord.

MR. LORD: I find that the burdens of the Secretary-General and the Registrar-General are getting pretty heavy to bear. While I do not intend to precipitate any discussion of the constitution, I propose that we elect Mr. Clark as Secretary-General and Registrar-General; elect the same man and let him combine the two offices. The Registrar-General's expenses have been about a dollar per day for several years and the Secretary-General's are about three hundred dollars per year. Combining the two offices will permit of the hiring of an assistant.

THE CHAIR: Allow me to call your attention to the provisions of the constitution.

MR. LORD: My suggestion was simply that we elect the same man for the two offices, thus enabling Mr. Clark to hire assistance. I suggest it in the interest of good business. No man in other business can take the office of Secretary-General of this society and do justice to himself; but if the two offices are com-

bined under one head and provision made for hiring a clerk, the work will be efficiently done. The Registrar-General has an immense amount of work and I know it can be better done on some such basis as I suggest. I know that we cannot pass a resolution to do this, but we can take it under consideration and when the time comes we can take the necessary action. I have a letter here approving that plan of combining the two offices and paying enough to hire a clerk to work under him. It would be in the interest of good business and in the interest of the society. Mr. Cone is a business man and whenever he attends meetings he is neglecting his business. Combine the two offices under one man, pay enough to hire an assistant, and we will avoid much trouble.

Mr. Strong: I rise to a point of order. This is all out of order, there being nothing before the house for debate.

The Chair: Mr. Lord knew that. He only wanted to bring this matter before the members of the congress for consideration, and the Chair permitted him to do it. There is no motion before the house.

General Shields: I desire the privilege, while so many members are present, of making a statement in regard to the reception. It will take place in the Missouri Building to-night. The newspapers have stated that it would be held to-morrow night, which is an error. The invitations to this reception are in the hands of the Secretary-General and those who have not yet received them may do so by applying to him. The invitation includes not only the delegates to this congress, but ladies with them. The reception will be held from eight to eleven this evening. I desire also to make a little statement, if you please, in regard to this flag. The Missouri Society did the best possible in the hubbub of this great fair to provide a suitable meeting place for the society. Accordingly, the parlor at the Inside Inn was selected, as being more convenient than any other place. Yesterday was a little hotter than it has been and the members thought the parlor would be too hot and came over here through the kindness of the State of Pennsylvania. I had obtained the privilege of using the hall in the Missouri Building for the morning session, up until one o'clock; but so many meetings of one kind and another have been arranged there that it was utterly impossible to secure it for all the meetings of the congress. However, the room prepared for your meetings in the Inn was festooned with flags, and the Missouri building is full of them! (Applause.)

Mr. Samuel C. Cowart (New Jersey): I move that the thanks

of the National Society be extended to the Missouri Society for its hospitality and provisions made for this congress, and to the State of Pennsylvania for the use of this room.

MR. JONES (Pennsylvania): And to Massachusetts for furnishing the chairs. (Laughter and applause.)

Motion seconded and unanimously adopted.

MR. ELLIS (California): I have a paper here which I think will interest the members. I will pass it to the Secretary-General to read.

THE CHAIR: You will pay attention to the reading of this communication.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (reading):

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6, 1904.

Mr. Wallace D. McLean, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Compatriot: — At the last moment I find I will be unable to attend the St. Louis Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

As you have shown a keen interest in the successful efforts of our Society to safeguard the Stars and Stripes Monument in Holy Trinity of the Minories, London, E. C., I am persuaded that you will take pleasure in presenting to the Congress, as best you may, my sketch of the church and Monument and the eloquent letter of thanks received from Reverend J. F. Marr.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM M. BUNKER,

Past-President of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

ALDGATE VICARAGE, THE CRESCENT,
ALDGATE, E. C., JANUARY 6, 1904.

Dear Mr. Bunker: — I find it difficult to put into words a worthy acknowledgement of the enthusiasm, tact and perseverance which you have shown in the matter of the Washington monument. I do not think that you have any reason to be dissatisfied with the result of your arduous exertions. I think that it is quite possible, that had it not been for the interest which you showed in the preservation of the monument, an interest which I feel must be generally shared by Americans, I might not have appealed to the English public for funds to put the building in repair. This I did successfully and as I have written to the Hon. Nathan Warren the permanency of the building and the monument are now, so far as we can predict, definitely secured. At the same time I have a building which is of great use to me in the ordinary work of the parish. I ascribe it to your zeal and advocacy that the number of American visitors to Holy Trinity has been considerable. You will be glad to hear that through the falling in of a pension £30 is now paid to me every year for the express purpose of maintaining the fabric of the building.

Your wishes with regard to the tablet shall be carefully attended to.

My church wardens desire to associate themselves with me in tendering you our very cordial thanks and all good wishes for the New Year.

I am, Yours sincerely,

J. F. MARR.

To Mr. William Mitchell Bunker.

The origin of the Stars and Stripes is wrapped in mystery. Many interesting theories have been advanced, many claims have been made, but the popular theory, and the one that appeals most to patriotic Americans, is that crediting the device to George Washington. The Washington coat of arms had stars and stripes, and what more natural than the use of this coat of arms in designing our symbolic ensign.

The Abbey of St. Clare was founded in London in 1293, 600 years ago, by Blanche De'Artois, Queen of Navarre. She was first married in 1270 to Henry LeGros. In 1275 she married Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the second son of Henry the III. of England, by Eleanor, Edward I. being his elder brother. Edmund took great interest in the Abbey founded by his wife, Blanche, indeed so much interest that some people mistakenly call him its founder.

In the vestry of the Holy Trinity of the Minories may be seen the arms of Blanche, inscribed: Blanche, daughter of Robert, Earl De'Artois, widow of Henry, King of Navarre, and wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, A. 1274.

The Abbey was originally 255 feet long. The present church and parish of Holy Trinity occupies the same site as the Abbey and its precincts.

The nuns for whom the Abbey was founded were called Clares, from St. Clare or Clara, born in 1193, the daughter of a noble family living in Assici, Italy. She was canonized by Pope Alexander the 4th in 1253, two years after her death. The nuns were zealous disciples of St. Francis and were called Sorores Minores, whence the street in which the Abbey stood is called the Minories. The Abbey was given to the Duke of Suffolk as a London residence, by Edward VI. in January, 1552, although it had been previously bestowed upon the Bishops of Bath and Wells in perpetuity. It was at the disposal of Edward from the fact that Bishop Barlow had exchanged it with the Lord Protector for other property in 1548. Suffolk was father to Lady Jane Grey. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, February 23, 1554. He met his fate bravely on the scaffold. He tied a handkerchief over his eyes, knelt, said the Lord's Prayer, exclaimed, "Christ have mercy upon me," and laid his head on the block. With one blow the executioner severed the head from the body.

In 1852 the late Lord Dartmouth was inspecting the vaults of his ancestors under Holy Trinity Church when he kicked something that might have been a basket filled with sawdust. On examination it was found to contain a head in a remarkable state of preservation. The oaken sawdust, acting as an antiseptic, had saved the head from decay and had so mummified it that the features remain sufficiently perfect for any one acquainted with the Duke of Suffolk's likeness to recognize him. The late George

Scharf, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery in London, thought the features agreed well with those of the Duke in Lodge's portrait. It is assumed that the executioner was bribed to bring the head secretly to the church and place it in the vault. There are signs on the neck of two strokes of an axe, although on close examination the vertebra appears to have been cut clean through with one stroke.

American interest in Holy Trinity of the Minories centers in the Washington connection with the Legge family, or to be more exact, the coat of arms of the Legges. Col. William Legge, known as "Honest Will Legge," married Elizabeth Washington, eldest daughter of Sir William Washington and Ann Villers, daughter of Sir George Villers and sister of Prince George, Duke of Buck. Col. Legge had an honorable and adventurous career in which he bore himself with dignity and high courage, and died October 13, 1672, at the age of eighty-three.

The wife of Col. William Legge, daughter of Sir William Washington, was niece of Lawrence Washington, the great-great-grandfather of George Washington, founder of the American Republic. In consequence of this marriage Col. Legge impaled the Washington arms upon his escutcheon and in these arms we have the genesis of the "Star Spangled Banner." The Washington crest was an eagle like that on the arms of the United States of America and the colors of the coat are the two principal colors of the American flag, namely, red and white. An act of Congress prescribed that the number of States should be indicated by stars, which in English heraldry consists of six or more points, but each State is really indicated on the flag by the five-pointed figures of Washington's shield, which are called mullets and generally are meant to represent the rowels of a spur.

The late Lord Dartmouth was firm in his belief in these arms being the foundation of the American flag. The American who visits Holy Trinity and sees the arms on the wall (on a marble slab which is popularly known as the Stars and Stripes monument) immediately notices the suggestion of his national colors and needs no prompting to catch the significance.

After the death of Col. William Legge in 1672 the Abbey buildings, then belonging to Charles II. and described as certain storehouses, were placed in the custody of a lieutenant of ordnance, who later surrendered them to the King, who gave them to Sir Thomas Chicheley. Chicheley sold the property to Sir William Pritchard, an alderman, who was afterwards Lord Mayor. Hanging in the vestry of the church is an engraving of Sir Isaac Newton, who died in 1727. He attended the church.

What is now the church of Holy Trinity of the Minories was originally the chapel of the Abbey of St. Claire, having borne that title as far back as 1563, that is, in the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth and only twenty-five years after Lady Elizabeth Savage resigned the monastery to Henry VIII. An inscription formerly on one of the windows stated that the church had been repaired several times in the years 1618, 1624, and 1636. It escaped the great fire of London in 1666, but in 1706, being very old, it was taken down and rebuilt from the ground, with the exception of the

north wall. Upon this wall are the chief monuments. In cutting into the wall a few years ago to place a tablet it was found to be very solid. The material is chiefly flint imbedded in hard mortar.

The church is 63 feet long, 24 feet broad and it is 30 feet from the floor to the top of the dome skylight in the center of the ceiling. There is no steeple, as in most ecclesiastical buildings, but at the west end is a turret with three bells. The floor is paved with stones and two aisles run from east to west. It is wainscoted six feet high. The pulpit is of oak and formerly had a fine sounding board above. The reredos erected in 1706 are of carved oak adorned with four pilasters, an entablature, and a compass pediment, under which is a descending dove surrounded with glory. Its under-columns have the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed painted in blue and red lettering on a white ground. The flooring, where formerly stood the Communion Table, is a beautiful white marble, veined with blue and is enclosed by an oak rail and banister. The church has some rare and fine plate. Among the pieces are two placques, presented by Col. William Legge. They bear his coat of arms.

On motion, the communications just read were referred to the Secretary-General for record.

The following letter from Oklahoma was then read by the Secretary-General:

"GUTHRIE, JUNE 13, 1904.

Mr. Edward Payson Cone, Secretary-General National Society, S. A. R., Inside Inn, St. Louis.

Dear Sir and Compatriot: — We are trying to organize a territorial society, S. A. R., and write you for instructions that you may think we require and which may benefit us in our work. I refer to application papers and the fee we should charge outside of dues; also the portion of dues that are to be for the National Society, the cost of certificates of membership. This week I will issue our card of notice for enrollment of members who are eligible. I enclose one unprinted but with our colors.

Any information or suggestions that will help us will be thankfully received. I now have 90 names in this territory.

Yours truly,

H. H. EDWARDS,

(Applause.)

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: I move that we now proceed to the election of officers and that the nominating speeches be confined — I was going to say to thirty seconds, but I will make it three minutes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ellis of California seeks recognition.

THE CHAIR (addressing Judge Whitehead): Will you allow California to say one word?

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: *One word* — yes, sir.

MR. ELLIS: California asks me to extend an invitation for you to meet there next year, and if you come we guarantee you will return fully satisfied.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: That matter has already come in due form before the congress and been referred to the Board of Managers and will appear in the records.

Motion of Judge Whitehead seconded, and adopted.

THE CHAIR: The election must be by ballot, as I understand, and I will appoint as tellers Mr. Stone of Connecticut and Mr. Batcheller of New York.

COLONEL GUTHRIE: Compatriots, the time alloted to me to place in nomination the candidate from Pennsylvania is very short and therefore fully covers my ability to speak; but it would be scarcely a reasonable time in which to tell you of the many virtues and splendid qualities of our candidate. I have know him since I was a boy, I have loved him as a friend, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to speak to the society in his interest. Last year the eloquent compatriot from Connecticut in nominating our present President-General, referred to the fact that his predecessor was a representative of the cavaliers, and that our worthy General Greeley represented the Puritan class. We come to you with a representative of still another type of American citizen, the hardy pioneers who won the empire now known as the state of Pennsylvania. They contended for years against the savage foe in the west and shed their hearts' blood in the cause of the Revolution. I ask you to give us for President-General the Honorable James Denton Hancock of Pennsylvania (applause), a great-grandson of one of those martyrs, of whom we have all heard, in the famous massacre of Wyoming Valley! (Great applause.)

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: At the head of the immortal names signed to the Declaration of Independence in the boldest characters of all found on that immortal document, is the signature of *John Hancock*. John Hancock sleeps in his grave, but his memory has ever been green with us and ever will be. However, we do not care so much for the ancestors whose ashes lie in the earth, but we believe in the living man. I do not know whether Judge Hancock claims relationship to the dead John Hancock or not, but I do know that I would do violence to my own feelings to-day if I did not second his nomination. I have been a constant attendant of this congress for many years and I do not expect to attend many more, but you can count on my being present, if

I am able to walk, and I would like very much at the next congress to sit under the leadership of Honorable James Denton Hancock. I second the nomination with the greatest respect, admiration and love for him.

JUDGE JAMES H. ANDERSON (Ohio): As a citizen of Ohio and an old acquaintance of Judge Hancock, and as his friend, I second the nomination. I have known him for many years, have met him at many congresses of our society, and have always found him an efficient and enthusiastic member. I do not know any man in the United States so prominent in our society as Judge James Denton Hancock, and I think he should be elected by acclamation. He is a worthy man, the equal of old John Hancock of Revolutionary fame, and the equal of General Hancock. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I second the nomination of Judge Hancock and hope my compatriots will unite in giving him magnificent support. (Applause.)

Upon motion, nominations for President-General were closed.

Moved by Mr. Hubbell that the rules be suspended and the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the society for James Denton Hancock as President-General.

Motion seconded and unanimously adopted.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The Secretary-General takes pleasure in carrying out the instructions of the resolution just passed and accordingly casts the ballot of this congress for Judge James Denton Hancock of Pennsylvania for President-General. (Applause.)

As Judge Hancock entered the room and proceeded to the front he was greeted with enthusiastic applause and cheering, and was received by the President-General with a warm handshake.

THE CHAIR: Next in order are nominations for Vice-President-General. (As several rise) I recognize Major Evans of Texas.

MAJOR EVANS: I wish to place in nomination Mr. Edward Payson Cone of New York, our very efficient Secretary-General, who has served us very faithfully for several years at his own time and expense and declines re-election as Secretary-General.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: I would not second the nomination did I not understand Mr. Cone declines re-election as Secretary-General. We certainly owe a great debt to him who has served us for the last two or three years with the greatest celerity and the greatest industry, giving his time and attention without remuneration

other than the knowledge that he has done his duty and done it well. (Applause.)

WILLIAM HAMILTON BAYLY (D. C.): The District of Columbia is modest and yet it believes in the scriptural injunction to ask and receive. We are certainly going to impose upon you by asking too much, as we have been largely favored heretofore and do not want to show a greedy spirit. I think, however, standing fourth society in point of numbers, we can ask some consideration, and it is my pleasure to put in nomination Mr. John Paul Earnest, President of the District of Columbia Society. He is known to many of you and I think others who have met him during this convention have learned to love and admire him as we do. We ask your support for Mr. Earnest.

MR. MILLER: On behalf of the Illinois delegation, I am glad to have the privilege of seconding the nomination of a man whose name inspires enthusiasm, a man whose surname is typical of his character — John Paul Earnest, President of the District of Columbia Society. For a number of years Mr. Earnest has been a faithful, loyal worker; he is an honored member of the American bar, and I ask your support for John Paul Earnest. (Applause.)

MR. ARTHUR W. DENNIS (Rhode Island): Rhode Island brings greetings to the compatriots of the National Society and esteems it an honor that a year ago one of her members was elected Vice-President-General. Personally, I appreciated it and wish to return my thanks; but we are not disposed this year to ask for the office again. We think it is a little better to pass it around, and since I have come to the convention it has occurred to me that it would be well to place in nomination Colonel Cutler of California. California has sent us an invitation to visit her shores and those of us who have been there know what that means. Representative Ellis has given us an invitation by word of mouth and the formal invitation is on record. It is with great pleasure that I nominate Colonel A. D. Cutler of California for Vice-President-General of the Society for the ensuing year.

MR. LORD: Illinois wishes to present the name of Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller for the office of Vice-President-General. For years he has been connected with the work of the Flag Committee, during which time he has spent many thousand dollars of his own money in the work and has not asked anybody to help him out. He has burned the midnight oil many times in the work of that committee.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Miller is nominated.

Mr. William L. Jones: Pennsylvania would like to nominate for Vice-President-General, Mr. John J. Hubbell of New Jersey — a Connecticut man who has been registrar of the New Jersey Society since it was organized. I nominate John J. Hubbell of New Jersey.

Judge Whitehead: I desire to say that this is most pleasing to me, but I have so often taken the floor I did not want to make the nomination myself.

Mr. E. W. Gibson (Michigan): It is surely a great pleasure for a delegate from Michigan to second the nomination of Mr. Hubbell of New Jersey, and he does so with great satisfaction.

Colonel Guthrie: I desire also to second the nomination of Mr. Hubbell, and, in addition, to adopt the suggestion of the delegate from Rhode Island and second the nomination of Colonel Cutler of California. I think, inasmuch as that Society has honored us with the invitation and has sent a delegate to this congress from so far away, it is entitled to that recognition.

Mr. John Paul Earnest: I would like to say this, in regard to the nominations made, except my own, with which I had nothing to do, though I will appreciate it if elected, they are all good ones. I rise, though, to say something in behalf of one of the hard-working members of the society. No man has done more than Mr. Miller of Illinois, and I second his nomination.

Mr. Harper M. Leiper (Colorado): I rise to second the nomination of Colonel Cutler of California. I do so feeling that the west should have some little recognition on our Board, but not particularly to make it sectional, for our society knows no section. I also believe that if California is selected for the next meeting place, you will have to pass through Colorado, in which case we would hope to have many of you stop and visit us.

Mr. Ellis: I think it proper to say in behalf of Colonel Cutler that he has always been a very prominent citizen of San Francisco and a very worthy and enthusiastic worker in this, our noble order.

Mr. Warren: I rise to nominate a gentleman to me personally unknown, but by whose remarks yesterday at Festival Hall I was profoundly impressed. I was impressed with the evidence of capability which should go with the office of Vice-President-General, and from the impulse of my heart I nominate General George H. Shields. (Applause.)

Mr. Harold G. Underwood: Wisconsin has no candidate of her own, but I rise to second the nomination of Charles Kingsbury

Miller of Illinois. The relations between Wisconsin and Illinois are very fraternal and we have been much gratified by an interchange of companionship with that sister state. I have had apportunity, as a member of the Wisconsin Society, to learn something of the ability and hard work of Mr. Miller, and Wisconsin Society endorses his nomination.

MAJOR EVANS: On behalf of Texas, I wish to second the nomination of General Shields. Texas and Missouri are very near neighbors, and we have a very kindly feeling for our friends in Missouri. Those who had the pleasure of listening to General Shields' eloquent speech at Festival Hall know that he is eminently qualified to fill the office of Vice-President-General, or, indeed, any other office, and I hope in recognition of that fitness you will elect him. (Applause.)

MR. MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY: I rise to second the remarks of the delegate from Texas. I like to see these favors distributed and I think it eminently fitting that Mr. Shields should be elected.

GENERAL F. H. APPLETON (Massachusetts): I take pleasure in seconding the nomination made by Mr. Warren and seconded by Mr. Evans and others, with the hope that General Shields will be unanimously elected.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I rise also to second the nomination of General Shields. So far as it has been possible for him to do so he has made this meeting of the Society a pleasant one, and the speech which he delivered yesterday was evidence that the interests of our society rest in his heart. When we secure him as Vice-President-General and member of the Board of Managers we will have one who will give us faithful service. It is very important that the Board of Managers when elected should attend to their duties. The President-General of the Society can do little without the sustained effort of the managing committee. There is no doubt that with the ability which General Shields has shown he will make an invaluable member of that managing committee.

DR. HUGHES: The Missouri delegates could not be more pleased than by the election of General Shields. Should he receive the suffrage of this Society we will be very much honored.

THE CHAIR: If there are no further nominations, the vote will now be taken. The five receiving the highest number of votes will be elected, there being six names from which to choose.

In order that there should be no question as to the regularity of the proceedings, it was moved and seconded that the five can-

didates receiving the highest number of votes should be declared elected Vice-Presidents-General for the ensuing year, and the motion was adopted.

General Shields: I am very much obliged for the courtesy of my nomination, and appreciate highly the kind words which have been said, but I ask leave to withdraw my name from nomination.

(Remarks drowned by cries of "No!" "No!")

The Chair: General Shields, you are out of order. (Laughter and applause, to which General Shields hesitatingly succumbs.)

The Society then proceeded to vote by written ballot for Vice-Presidents-General, and while the ballots were being counted by the tellers, it was decided that the Society should proceed to the election of other officers, and nominations for Secretary-General were called for.

Mr. Lord: I now nominate Mr. A. Howard Clark of Washington for Secretary-General.

The Treasurer-General: I second the nomination, for I know something of his labors. He has held the office of Registrar-General for ten years, and I think it is perfectly proper that the offices should be combined. The Board of Managers then can, if they see fit, provide some compensation which will enable him to hire an assistant. I think the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois a perfectly proper one, worthy our approval, and I wish to second the nomination for Secretary-General of A. Howard Clark.

Mr. Hubbell: I move that the nominations be closed, that the rules be suspended and the Secretary-General instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for A. Howard Clark for Secretary-General.

Motion seconded and unanimously adopted.

The Secretary-General proceeded to cast the ballot as instructed, and Mr. A. Howard Clark was declared unanimously elected Secretary-General for the ensuing year.

General Appleton: Our present Treasurer-General declines re-election, and I therefore nominate Mr. Isaac W. Birdseye of Connecticut for the office. From what I know and what I have heard, he is eminently fitted for the position.

Mr. Bates: It gives me eminent pleasure to support the nomination of Mr. Birdseye.

(Various other delegates rise at the same time to second the nomination of Mr. Birdseye.)

Mr. Dennis moved to close the nominations, suspend the rules and instruct the Secretary-General to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for Mr. Birdseye for Treasurer-General.

The Secretary-General: The Secretary-General, as a son of Connecticut, takes great pleasure in registering the vote of this congress for Mr. Birdseye as Treasurer-General.

The Chair: The ballot is cast and Mr. Birdseye is elected Treasurer-General for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

Colonel Guthrie: Before going further, may we not express our thanks to Mr. Warren for his long and arduous service? It was with great regret that I learned he would not be a candidate for re-election, and I would at this time like to have an expression of the sentiment of this society in regret for losing him as an officer of the society.

The Chair: By unanimous consent that action may be taken now.

No objection appearing, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of this society be tendered to the retiring Treasurer-General, Mr. Nathan Warren, for the very efficient services he has rendered the society during his tenure of office; and that it is with great regret we learn of his refusal to accept the office another year.

The Chair: Nominations for Registrar-General are now in order.

Mr. Lord: To carry out my suggestion, I now nominate Mr. A. Howard Clark for Registrar-General.

Upon motion, nominations for Registrar-General were closed.

Judge Whitehead: I move that the rules be suspended and the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for Mr. A. Howard Clark for Registrar-General.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

Thereupon, the Secretary-General cast the ballot as instructed, and Mr. A. Howard Clark was declared duly elected Registrar-General for the ensuing year.

Judge Whitehead: It is very evident that the labors of Mr. Clark will now be multiplied, and it is not right to ask him to take these offices, connected as he is with the Smithsonian Institution, without compensation of some sort. I move that it is the

sense of this congress that the Board of Managers provide for the compensation of Mr. Clark in the future for the performance of the duties of these two offices.

MR. LORD: I take great pleasure in seconding that motion.

Motion unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Judge James Denton Hancock of Pennsylvaia, adopted by acclamation, it was:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to General Edwin Seneca Greeley, the retiring President-General, for the efficiency with which he has performed the duties of his office, the uniform courtesy which he has shown to the members, the modest dignity with which he has presided over their meetings, the steady and rapid growth of membership, and the general prosperity of the society under his administration.

His determination to finally retire from the executive office has prevented his re-election; but the best wishes of the members of this congress and of the society follow him in his retirement; and,

Resolved, That the Secretary-General procure an engrossed copy of these resolutions and present the same to General Greeley.

The announcement by Judge Hancock, who put the motion to vote, that it was unanimously adopted, was greeted with hearty applause.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, we are proceeding rather irregularly. Nominations for Historian-General are in order.

MR. BEARDSLEY: I wish to nominate for Historian-General Mr. George Williams Bates of Detroit, to succeed himself.

Nomination seconded by Mr. Birdseye, Illinois delegates, and others.

Upon motion, the nominations were closed, the rules suspended, and the Secretary-General instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the society for Mr. Bates for Historian-General, which was accordingly done.

THE CHAIR: The next nominations in order will be for Chaplain-General.

THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL: I want to put in nomination the name of a gentleman well known in the state of Ohio, the Chaplain of the Ohio State Society. I do this as I have myself felt I must decline to be nominated for re-election. I want to thank the members of the society for their courtesy in giving me four successive terms of office. Three terms is bad enough, but four successive terms is too much. I feel that new contributions of interest, intelligence, and patriotism are desired by this society.

I place in nomination Rev. Julius W. Atwood, Chaplain of the Ohio Society, as Chaplain-General of the National Society. I want to say one word in regard to religious exercises connected with the meeting of the national congress. Where religious services have been held in connection with these congresses, at Pittsburg, New York, and Detroit, a dignity was added to the otherwise important exercises by this preliminary religious service. Local interest has also been roused by this preliminary service on the Sunday previous to the meeting of the congress, so I trust that preliminary religious exercises will be held in connection with the next congress. So I place in nomination for Chaplain-General, Rev. Julius W. Atwood, Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio; and I move that the nominations be closed and the rules suspended and the Secretary-General be instructed to cast the ballot of the society for Mr. Atwood. (Laughter and applause.)

On motion, duly seconded, the rules were suspended and the Secretary-General instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the society for Rev. Julius W. Atwood for Chaplain-General.

The ballot was so cast by the Secretary-General and Mr. Atwood declared duly elected Chaplain-General for the ensuing year.

MAJOR EVANS: I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Society of The Sons of the American Revolution expresses its great appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Mr. Edward Payson Cone during his incumbency of the office of Secretary-General, and most heartily thanks him therefor.

Motion seconded.

THE CHAIR: You have heard the motion as stated by Major Evans. I most heartily endorse the sentiments expressed, for no one knows as I do the efficient service which Mr. Cone has rendered this society, and I desire to state here that whatever of success my administration has had has been largely due to the faithful and efficient service of the Secretary-General.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Guthrie a rising and *rousing* vote was given.

MR. LORD: Mr. Clark was very fearful that I would put him in the position of seeking this combination of the two offices and his election thereto; so I will state now that the proposition came

entirely from the Illinois Society. Mr. Clark wants it particularly understood that he was not asking for this with a salary.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: I want to thank you heartily for your very kind expression of appreciation of my services, but you are giving me more credit than I deserve. As Judge Hancock said, General Greeley is so modest and so considerate of others that he is willing and anxious to attribute to others credit which is properly due to himself. My work has been very agreeable in every way and I have been constantly aided by suggestions from General Greeley, so that whatever I have accomplished has been largely through the aid and co-operation of the President General. It has been a great pleasure to be associated with him and he has made my labors very agreeable. (Applause.)

THE TREASURER-GENERAL: I wish to make a similar motion in regard to the Chaplain-General. We all know what great pleasure it has always been to meet him. One of the delegates chosen to come from the Massachusetts Society, who was unable to come, said he was sorry to miss the pleasant face of Dr. Clark and the reverent character of his services. So I wish to move a vote of thanks to our friend, Chaplain Clark.

MR. EARNEST: In seconding that motion, I will say that I have known Dr. Clark for a number of years, and we know that the Good Book says that the prayers of the righteous man availeth much. We have been progressing steadily, and I think it must be due to the good prayers of our brother.

JUDGE ANDERSON: I have known Dr. Clark for many years, and I think without disparaging the services of any other chaplain he has been much the most efficient chaplain we have had. He is a gentleman through and through, and it was my object to nominate him for re-election, as I think he should continue to serve. While we have a good man for his successor, I think Dr. Clark is far ahead of any man I know in the clerical profession, and we cannot do better than emphasize our appreciation by a rising vote of thanks.

Thereupon a rising vote of thanks was given Dr. Clark.

THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL: I thank you for your kind expression.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: The vote for Vice-Presidents-General stands as follows: Shields 84, Earnest 82, Cutler 77, Cone 69, Miller 63, Hubbell 47.

THE CHAIR: The five receiving the highest number of votes are: General George H. Shields, Missouri; Mr. John Paul

Earnest, D. C.; Colonel A. D. Cutler, California; Mr. Edward Payson Cone, New York; Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, Illinois. These gentlemen are duly elected Vice-Presidents-General for the ensuing year.

THE CHAIR: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you your President-General-elect, Honorable James Denton Hancock.

Judge Hancock's appearance on the floor was the signal for an outburst of applause and resounding cheers, ending with "three cheers and a tiger" given with a will.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I suppose, gentlemen, in response to this enthusiastic greeting I should make an inaugural address; but in view of the two days' session just closing in this great heat, and the magnificent surroundings which you are anxious to examine, I think you will be glad not to be detained to listen to a speech from me. I will, therefore, not detain you from more pleasant duties, but will say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great honor you have bestowed on me; and as there is no further business before this meeting, I will close my speech and adjourn the congress. (Prolonged applause.)

Upon the urgent request of officers and members of the society, Judge Hancock afterwards agreed to furnish copy of his inaugural address for incorporation in the published report of these proceedings, and the same follows:

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT-GENERAL JAMES DENTON HANCOCK.

THE MISSION OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BROTHER COMPATRIOTS:— We are convened in this great city to assist in commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the purchase from France of what was then known as the extensive territory of Louisiana. This vast territory, followed by the accession of Florida through purchase from Spain, in 1819, the subsequent admission of Texas as a State in the Union, and territories purchased from Mexico and secured by treaty from Great Britain, constitutes an area which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and from the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. In climate, in agricultural and mineral resources, and in the restless energy of the people who inhabit it, it is unequalled by any country on the face of the globe. The population of the country has increased from 5,000,000, in 1783, to about 90,000,000, a great portion of which is comprised within the Louisiana Purchase.

It is fitting, that at the end of so great a period of growth and prosperity, when the white-winged dove of peace hovers over the land, the country should take a retrospective view of such unequalled growth, and that in its external manifestation, it should take the form of an exposition

of the arts and industries showing the comparative and material progress of the world.

The retrospect should, however, include more than material progress. It should extend to the intellectual and spiritual causes which have produced, and the moral forces which have guided this wonderful development. They will be found to have their root in the American Revolution. While it would be extremely interesting to examine these causes and to trace these forces to their influence upon the national life, upon this occasion it seems more appropriate to review the objects for which the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized and the work which has been done to promote those objects.

This Society was founded in 1889. The purposes for which it was formed were, to perpetuate the memory of the men who achieved the independence of the American people; to promote fellowship among their descendants; to encourage historical research relating to the Revolutionary period; to preserve records of individual service, and documents, relics, and landmarks, and to mark the scenes prominent during that period; to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events of that period, to foster true patriotism and maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and, finally, to inspire the members and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers.

What have we done to promote these objects?

Doubtless to many sitting in the quiet of their firesides, little seems to have been accomplished; but an impartial review of the situation will show that great work has been done and that results have been commensurate with the work. Commencing with a few hundred members, without money or influence, the first business of the society was to grow; and in that direction it has now reached a membership of over 12,000. The annual meetings of the Congress, and the local meetings of the state societies and chapters have greatly promoted fellowship among the members. Diligent search has been made for the burial places of Revolutionary soldiers and their graves have been marked by the emblems of the society; battlefields have been defined; monuments have been erected to commemorate heroes, statesmen and events of the Revolutionary period; national and local historical study has been stimulated to a degree never before known during the existence of the country, and more literature, both in history and fiction, has been published upon the subject, during the last 15 years, than was published during the previous century. Almost every prominent event which occurred during that period of our history has been celebrated with solemn ceremonial, and many places of historical significance have been purchased and dedicated to the public as memorials of the events from which the country took its rise and received its inspiration. In all these directions has true patriotism been fostered, and our own members and the community at large have been inspired with a more profound reverence for the principles of our government. In itself this has been an indirect education in those principles to many of the more intelligent; but it has not and cannot reach all, or even a majority of our people.

Of these a large proportion have been born in foreign lands, and a still larger proportion are the descendants of those who have immigrated since the Revolutionary period, and had no connection with its events except to participate in the blessings derived therefrom. In fact, a majority of the people living in the United States to-day, are either foreign-born or the descendants of such as have landed here subsequent to the organization of the National Government. To reach many of them a course of direct education will be required. That it is needed, events every day occurring throughout the United States are a complete illustration. Lawlessness and disregard of rights and duties which are essential to good government, are everywhere conspicuous.

That this Society has not more actively engaged in this work is owing to several causes. It has been employed in the other objects of its organization. The work is complex and delicate in character, and the methods of carrying it on are expensive. When the subject is fully understood, it is believed that it will not be difficult to secure financial aid, and that the society will then rise to the full measure of its promises. To intelligently understand the subject, some reference to history is necessary.

In a positive form, no code of morals has ever been equal to that comprised in the precepts of the Divine Master. Love, justice, mercy, humanity, obedience, self-control, and beneficence inspire every word and thought. The performance of duties is enjoined; but you will look in vain through the Gospels, Epistles and Prophetic Writings for any definite statement setting forth the rights of men. The reason for this may have been that the Christian religion was addressed to the individual, and if he performed his duties, the question of rights could not arise. Yet rights are correlative with duties. The one implies the other. Especially is this true in respect to government. Without a definition of the rights of the subject there is no limitation to the powers of the government. After the overthrow of Paganism, the Roman emperors were not slow to accept such sayings of the Master and St. Paul, as "Give unto Cæsar the things which belong to Cæsar," and the "Powers that be are ordained of God." They drew no distinction between the powers of government which are the necessary outgrowth of human society, and the administrator of such powers. With this warrant they united church and state. More than a thousand years of despotism, ignorance, persecution, bigotry, and immorality followed, during which Christian civilization sunk below that of its pagan predecessor, and was far surpassed by that of its Mahometan contemporary.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were remarkable for great advances in knowledge, reforms in morals, changes in religious belief, and wars and convulsions growing out of these developments. In England and Germany there were glimpses of the true relation of the state to the subject, but no definite conception of the nature of such relation. Everywhere privilege continued still to be the rule; the doctrine of the divine right of kings still prevailed. In the latter part of the seventeenth and during the eighteenth century, there was an immense change in the direction of human thought. During this period the brightest minds the world

has ever known devoted their attention to literature and philosophy, and investigated to the fullest extent the relations of the state, church and the privileged classes to the masses of the people. Among them were Milton and Locke and Hume and Berkeley in England, Voltaire and Montesquieu and Diderot and Rousseau in France, Samuel Adams in Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin and John Dickenson in Pennsylvania, John Witherspoon in New Jersey, George Mason and Thomas Jefferson in Virginia, and Thomas Paine, a citizen of the world.

The culmination constituted an epoch in history.

The British colonies in America had been largely born of the persecutions; they had grown by the neglect of the mother country. They had left rank and privilege behind them. Except a few unhappy people who as slaves had been forced upon the different colonies against their oft repeated protests, all were free, equal, and moderately prosperous. The King and Parliament of England by their navigation laws had crippled their trade, had prohibited their manufactures, against their charters had appointed their governors and even abrogated the charters, had billeted soldiers upon their citizens, had patrolled their seas and harbors, had burdened them with taxation without representation, and finally threatened those who disputed their decrees with transportation across the ocean for trial. The colonists rose in arms and vindicated their courage at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and by driving the British Army from Boston.

Under these happy conditions for humanity, they followed up their victories by the Immortal Declaration of Independence which in clarion notes rang, and has ever since continued to ring around the world. They based it upon three propositions which the philosophers had claimed and proved to be human rights and limitations upon human government. These propositions were, that all men were born equal; that they were endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

It has not been unusual of late years, even in this country, to speak of these propositions as unmeaning platitudes without practical value. If used without discrimination, they are doubtless none of them absolutely true under all conditions. The question is, are they true as then used and as they should now be applied?

In order intelligently to consider this question, it is necessary to observe a distinction between *standards* and *ideals*. Society, as well as individuals, must have standards of belief and conduct, but such standards are subject to continual change. The standards of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were different from those of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and doubtless the standard of the twentieth century will be greatly modified from those of the nineteenth century. It is the law of human progress.

Ideals are the loftiest conceptions of human thought. They are usually subjective, and work their results through individual thought. In the midst of conflicting human passions and opinions, it is rarely possible for them to become the law of social life. Their office is to clear the way for,

and lead the people to accept higher social standards. They therefore occupy a higher place than standards. While standards are constantly changing, they rarely, if ever, change.

In this sense, the precepts of the Master were ideals. Since the birth of Christ there has been no period in which there has existed any society organized upon and strictly obeying the precepts, "Unto him that smiteth thee upon the one cheek offer also the other; and him that taketh thy coat, forbid not to take thy cloak also"; "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise"; "Whosoever looketh upon a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery already with her in his heart." If there had been such a society, it would quickly have gone to destruction by reason of internal and external human errors, passions and vices. Yet with increasing knowledge, under these and other precepts, our standards of belief and conduct have been so constantly advancing towards higher conceptions of morality, that we may hope for the day when the sword shall be turned into the pruning hook, and peace on earth and good will to man shall reign supreme.

In the midst of human passions, and the complications of society, we may to some extent treat these three propositions of the Declaration as ideals. Sometimes we obey them; sometimes we do not, and sometimes cannot obey them. Yet they impregnate the whole fabric of our government. They inspire every word and line of the constitutions of the states and nation, which are the recognized standards of our social conduct; and I firmly believe that when we lose or abandon these ideals, we are on the swift route to destruction.

What do we mean by equality? We do not mean mental, physical and moral equality. We know that such equality nowhere exists in the world. We do not mean political equality, because we know that such equality has been justly denied to dependent women and children, to imbeciles and criminals, and to those so densely ignorant that they cannot exercise political power. We mean equality of civil rights, and by that we mean that every man, woman and child, subject to natural conditions, has the equal right of every person to maintain and cultivate the powers with which he is endowed, and to receive the legitimate fruits of his industry. So far as I can learn, this right is nowhere denied by the laws in any part of the United States, though we may fairly suspect, that sometimes, unjust discriminations are made in the administration of the laws.

What do we mean by liberty? We do not mean that men can do what they please under any and all conditions. We mean simply that subject to the burdens imposed for the preservation of order and the public good, every man shall have the right to think, speak, publish, and act as he pleases, until he infringes upon the equal rights of his fellow man. We need not go far back in the history of our country to learn how great force this ideal or principle exerts, when we consider, that under our standard, the Constitution, for nearly one hundred years slavery was permitted, and that this ideal was the primary cause, at first working slowly and gradually, and at last through violence and war, of liberating more than 4,000,000 of slaves.

What do we mean by the proposition that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? Accustomed to live under a republican government in which the consent of the governed is directly expressed by the suffrages of the people, we are apt to believe that such consent can be obtained under no other form of government. But we may easily conceive that the principles upon which a limited monarchy or even a despotism is administered, may be so just, and so fairly applied, and that the people subject to them, are so happy, contented and prosperous, that we may rightly imply their consent. In history, such cases are numerous. The proposition, in fact, means that all government exists for the benefit and is, the agent, of the people, in the execution of functions which they cannot themselves perform. It simply means that all governments exist for the people, and not for themselves or their administrators. If they fail in this, the people may withdraw their consent and set up a new government.

These ideals, thus defined and explained, are applicable, as principles, to every form of government; the first two are limitations upon all government. Under them, our ancestors, with only a shadow of government and without efficient means to procure money and supplies, with a small and scattered population, entered into conflict with the greatest, wealthiest and most enlightened nation in the world, and after eight years of extreme heroism, self-denial and suffering, emerged triumphant, and made their declaration a living fact.

When we reflect upon the events which have lately occurred in Colorado, and earlier in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and West Virginia; when we know that a parcel of greedy cormorants are trying to seize the natural resources and commercial highways of the land; and, finally, when we see the masses of our people, standing in dazed astonishment, gazing upon two thoroughly organized and highly disciplined armies upon the banners of one of which is inscribed *Capital Monopoly,* and upon the banners of the other, *Labor Monopoly,* the time has surely come when this great society should lead the moral and religious forces of the country in a campaign of education to revive and enforce the *ideals* of the *Declaration of Independence.*

President-General Greeley delivered an address at the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Missouri State Building on Flag Day, June 14th, which was followed by a reception to him, at which more than twelve hundred of the Daughters were presented.

On Thursday evening, June 16th, the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gave a reception to the officers and delegates of the National Society S. A. R. in the magnificent Missouri State Building, which was very largely attended, and an address was made by President-General Greeley.

On the evening of June 17, Hon. J. W. Birdseye, the new Treasurer-General of the Society, and Mrs. Birdseye gave a

reception to the outgoing and incoming officers of the National Society at the Connecticut Mansion, Mr. and Mrs. Birdseye being members of the Connecticut Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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